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RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENTS
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
1994

For information media—not an official record

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR 1994

	Expiration of term
Argentina	31 December 1995
Brazil	31 December 1994
China	Permanent member
Czech Republic	31 December 1995
Djibouti	31 December 1994
France	Permanent member
New Zealand	31 December 1995
Nigeria	31 December 1995
Oman	31 December 1995
Pakistan	31 December 1994
Russian Federation	Permanent member
Rwanda	31 December 1995
Spain	31 December 1994
United Kingdom	Permanent member
United States	Permanent member

PRESIDENTS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR 1994

January:	Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic)
February:	Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)
March:	Jean-Bernard Merimee (France)
April:	Colin Keating (New Zealand)
May:	Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria)
June:	Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby (Oman)
July:	Jamsheed K.A. Marker (Pakistan)
August:*	Yuliy Vorontsov (Russian Federation)
September:	Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo (Spain)
October:	Sir David Hannay (United Kingdom)
November:	Madeleine Albright (United States)
December:	Manzi Bakuramutsa (Rwanda)

* At its 25 August 1994 meeting, the Security Council suspended the operation of rule 18 of its Provisional Rules of Procedure to allow the presidency to be held by Spain for September, ahead of Rwanda. Rule 18 calls for the monthly alphabetical rotation of the presidency.

On 16 September 1994, the Security Council suspended the operation of rule 18 to allow the presidency of the Council to be held in December by Rwanda, following the holding of the presidency in October by the United Kingdom and in November by the United States. The monthly alphabetical rotation will resume in January 1995 with the Council member whose name follows the United States in English alphabetical order.

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S/PRST/1994/82	Concern over escalation of violence in Burundi

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1994

191 S/RES/893 Deployment of UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda

191

Date: 6 January 1994 Meeting: 3326
Vote: Unanimous

192

193 The Security Council,

193 Reaffirming its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR),

194 Recalling its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 891 (1993) of 20
195 December 1993,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 30 December 1993 (S/26927), in the context of
195 the review called for in its resolution 872 (1993), as well as his previous report of 24 September 1993 (S/26488 and Add.1),

196 Welcoming the conclusion, on 5 November 1993, of an agreement on the status of UNAMIR and its
196 personnel in Rwanda,

198 Taking note of the progress described in the Secretary-General's report of 30 December 1993 in implementing the Arusha Peace Agreement,

198 Welcoming further the valuable contribution to peace made in Rwanda by UNAMIR,

Noting with concern the incidents of violence in Rwanda and the consequences for Rwanda of the
199 situation in Burundi, and urging all concerned to reaffirm their commitment to peace,

Welcoming also the joint statement made by the parties in Kinihira on 10 December 1993 concerning the
200 implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement and, in particular, the prompt establishment of a broad-based transitional government,

200 1. Reaffirms its approval of the Secretary-General's proposal concerning the deployment of UNAMIR as outlined in his report of 24 September 1993, including the early deployment of the second battalion to the
201 demilitarized zone as indicated in paragraph 30 of his report of 30 December 1993;

201 2. Strongly urges the parties to cooperate fully in furthering the peace process, to comply fully with the Arusha Peace Agreement, on which the schedule contained in the Secretary-General's report of 24 September 1993 is based, and in particular to establish a broad-based transitional government at the earliest opportunity in accordance with this Agreement;

3. Stresses that continued support for UNAMIR will depend upon the full and prompt implementation by the parties of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

4. Welcomes the continued efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to hel promote and enhance dialogue among all the parties concerned;

5. Commends the efforts of Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizati which have provided humanitarian and other assistance and urges others to provide such assistance;

6. Commends in particular the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, its member States an agencies in providing diplomatic, political, humanitarian and other support for the implementation of resolution 872 (1993);

7. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the size and cost of U to seek economies;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/894 UN role in election process in South Africa: United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa

Date: 14 January 1994 Meeting: 3329
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa dated 10 January 1994 (S/1994/16),

Welcoming the further progress made in establishing a democratic, non-racial and united South Afri and in particular the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council and the Independent Electoral Commission, and the agreement on the Interim Constitution,

Noting that the legal framework of the electoral process in South Africa leading to the elections be held on 27 April 1994 is defined by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and the Electoral Acts, t Independent Media Commission Act and the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act,

Commending the positive contribution already made by the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) to the transitional process in South Africa and to efforts to curb violence,

Commending also the positive contribution of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth ar the European Union in this regard,

Reiterating its determination to continue to support the process of peaceful democratic change in South Africa for the benefit of all South Africans, *Recalling* the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 23 November 1993 (S/26785), in which the Security Council invited the Secretary-General to accelerate contingency planning for a possible United Nations role in the election process, including coordination with the observer missions of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union, to enable expeditious consideration of a request to the United Nations for such assistance,

Noting General Assembly resolutions 48/159 A of 20 December 1993 and 48/230 of 23 December 1993, in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to accelerate planning for a United Nations role in the election process, in consultation with the Security Council and in coordination with the observer missions of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union,

Having considered the request of the Transitional Executive Council that the United Nations provide a sufficient number of international observers to monitor the electoral process and to coordinate the activities of the international observers provided by the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union as well as those provided by Governments (S/1994/16), and *accepting* the need to respond urgently to this request,

1. *Welcomes* with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 10 January 1994 and *agrees* with the proposals contained therein concerning the mandate and size of UNOMSA, including the proposals for the coordination of the activities of the international observers provided by the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union as well as those provided by any other intergovernmental organizations or Governments;

2. *Urges* all parties in South Africa, including those which did not participate fully in the multi-party talks, to respect agreements reached during the negotiations, to adhere to democratic principles, and to take part in the elections;

3. *Calls upon* all parties in South Africa to take measures to end the violence and intimidation and thus contribute to the conduct of free and fair elections, and *expects* that anyone who seeks to disrupt the elections will be held accountable for such actions;

4. *Calls also upon* all parties in South Africa to respect the safety and security of the international observers and to facilitate the carrying out of their mandate;

5. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to set up a special Trust Fund to finance the participation of additional observers from Africa and other developing countries and *urges* States to contribute generously to this Fund;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa is established.

S/RES/895 *Extension of Mandate of UN Interim Force in Lebanon*

Date: 28 January 1994 Meeting: 3331
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 20 January 1994, 1/ and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 13 January 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, 2/

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 July 1994;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, 3/ approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and othe parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

1/ S/1994/62.

2/ S/1994/30.

3/ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

ES/896

Extension of Mandate of UN Observer Mission in Georgia

Date: 31 January 1994 Meeting: 3332
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993 and 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993,

Also reaffirming its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 concerning the security of United Nations operations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 January 1994 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia (S/1994/80 and Add.1),

Welcoming the Communiqué on the second round of negotiations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides signed in Geneva on 13 January 1994 (S/1994/32), *recalling* the Memorandum of Understanding signed in Geneva on 1 December 1993 (S/26875), and *emphasizing* the importance of implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves,

Taking note that the parties, in the Communiqué, state that they continue to favour the deployment in the zone of conflict of United Nations peace-keeping forces or other forces, subject to authorization by the United Nations,

Taking note also of the next expert level talks to be held between the parties in Moscow on 8 February 1994 and of the intention of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to convene a new round of negotiations in Geneva on 22 February 1994,

Recognizing the grave situation in the Republic of Georgia created by the presence of almost 300,000 persons displaced from Abkhazia,

Noting again the conclusions of the ministerial meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) held in Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993 (S/26843), and *welcoming* the continuing cooperation between the United Nations and the CSCE in this matter,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 25 January 1994;

2. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, in cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation as facilitator, to carry forward the peace process with the aim of achieving an overall political settlement, and *welcomes in particular* the progress achieved so far;

3. *Urges* the parties to resume the negotiations as soon as possible and to demonstrate stronger willingness to achieve progress towards a comprehensive political settlement;

4. _Calls upon_ all concerned to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, and _stresses_ the importance it attaches to such respect;

5. _Stresses_ that substantive progress must be made immediately on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, if the negotiations are to succeed and further conflict is to be avoided;

6. _Approves_ the continuation of UNOMIG's mandate until 7 March 1994 within the numbers authorized in resolution 892 (1993);

7. _Declares_ its readiness, within this period, to consider promptly any recommendation from the Secretary-General to further increase the strength of UNOMIG up to the limit specified in resolution 858 (1993) should the Secretary-General so recommend;

8. _Takes note_ of the options described by the Secretary-General in his report (S/1994/80) for possible establishment of a peace-keeping operation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;

9. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately following the third round of negotiations between the parties on progress, if any, made in the negotiations and on the situation on the ground, with special attention to circumstances which might warrant a peace-keeping force and on the modalities for such a force;

10. _Underlines_ the importance of substantive progress towards a political settlement at the next round of negotiations for further consideration by the Council of possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;

11. _Recognizes_ the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return, without preconditions, to their homes in secure conditions, _calls upon_ the parties to honour the commitments they have already made in this regard, and _urges_ the parties to come to an expeditious agreement, including a binding timetable, that would assure the rapid return of these refugees and displaced persons in secure conditions;

12. _Condemns_ any attempts to change the demographic composition of Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, including by repopulating it with persons not previously resident there;

13. _Calls upon_ the parties to comply fully with the cease-fire to which they have committed themselves;

14. _Urges_ the parties to take all steps necessary to ensure the security of UNOMIG personnel and _welcomes_ the readiness of the Russian Federation to assist them in this regard;

15. _Encourages_ donor States to assist the Republic of Georgia to enable it to overcome the consequences of the conflict and to make contributions in response to the United Nations humanitarian appeal;

16. _Decides_ to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/897 UN Operation in Somalia

Date: 4 February 1994 Meeting: 3334
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the decision taken in resolution 886 (1993) of 18 November 1993 to continue UNOSOM II up to 31 May 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 6 January 1994 (S/1994/12),

Stressing the importance the Council attaches to the Somali parties fulfilling in good faith all obligations and agreements to which they commit themselves, and affirming once again that the General Agreement signed in Addis Ababa on 8 January 1993 and the Addis Ababa Agreement of the First Session of the Conference on National Reconciliation in Somalia signed on 27 March 1993 ("the Addis Ababa Agreements") constitute the basis for the resolution of the problems in Somalia,

Bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for setting up viable national political institutions and for reconstructing their country,

Expressing serious concern at reports that Somali factions are re-arming and that a troop build-up is taking place in some regions of Somalia,

Condemning the continued incidents in Somalia of fighting and banditry and in particular condemning violence and armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of disarmament by all parties in achieving lasting peace and stability in Somalia,

Paying tribute to the peace-keepers and humanitarian personnel of several countries killed or injured while serving in Somalia and, in this context, re-emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping throughout Somalia,

Affirming the importance of establishing, by the Somali people, of representative district and regional councils and of a transitional national council, as well as the importance of a re-established police force and a judicial system for the restoration of public order throughout Somalia,

Welcoming the efforts made at the Fourth Humanitarian Conference at Addis Ababa and reaffirming the commitment of the international community to assist the Somali people to attain political reconciliation and reconstruction,

Welcoming also political contacts and consultations between representatives of various parties in Somalia with a view to finding solutions to outstanding matters and disputes among them and promoting the process of political reconciliation, Commending and supporting the ongoing diplomatic efforts being made by international and regional organizations and Member States, in particular those in the region, to assist United Nations efforts to persuade Somali parties to reach a political settlement,

Reaffirming the objective that UNOSOM II complete its mission by March 1995,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security and having regard to the exceptional circumstances, including in particular absence of a government in Somalia, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/12);

2. Approves the Secretary-General's recommendation for the continuation of UNOSOM II, as set out in particular in paragraph 57 of his report, with a revised mandate for the following:

(a) Encouraging and assisting the Somali parties in implementing the "Addis Ababa Agreements", in particular in their cooperative efforts to achieve disarmament and to respect the cease-fire;

(b) Protecting major ports and airports and essential infrastructure and safeguarding the lines of communications vital to the provision of humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance;

(c) Continuing its efforts to provide humanitarian relief to all in need throughout the country;

(d) Assisting in the reorganization of the Somali police and judicial system;

(e) Helping with the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

(f) Assisting also in the ongoing political process in Somalia, which should culminate in the installation of a democratically elected government;

(g) Providing protection for the personnel, installations and equipment of the United Nations and its agencies, as well as of non-governmental organizations providing humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance;

3. Authorizes the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000, and necessary support elements, such force level to be reviewed at the next renewal of the mandate;

4. Underlines, in this context, the vital importance of placing at the disposal of UNOSOM II the necessary material means and military assets required to enable it to discharge its responsibilities in an effective manner as well as effectively to defend its personnel in case of armed attack;

5. Approves also giving priority to directing international reconstruction resources to those regions where security is being re-established and to local Somali institutions which are prepared to cooperate with the international community in setting development priorities in accordance with the Declaration of the Fourth Humanitarian Conference in Addis Ababa as set forth in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Secretary-General's report;

6. Underlines the importance that the Council attaches to demining and requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements to ensure the start of demining operations as soon as possible wherever conditions permit;

7. *Calls upon* all parties in Somalia to cooperate fully with UNOSOM II and respect the cease-fire arrangements and other commitments entered into by them;

8. *Demands* that all Somali parties refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work in Somalia;

9. *Reaffirms* the obligations of States to implement fully the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

10. *Commends* the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of UNOSOM II for their efforts in improving the conditions of the Somali people and in encouraging the process of political reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

11. *Expresses* its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops or provided logistical or other assistance to UNOSOM II or have offered to do so, and *encourages* those who are in a position to do so to contribute, on an urgent basis, troops, civilian personnel, equipment, and financial and logistical support so as to enhance UNOSOM II's capability to carry out its mandate;

12. *Expresses also* its appreciation to those States which have contributed humanitarian assistance or have supported the Somali Justice Programmes and encourages further such contributions on an urgent basis;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, establishing contacts with the Somali parties with the view to arriving at an agreed timetable for implementing the "Addis Ababa Agreements" including the objective of completing the process by March 1995;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case in good time before 31 May 1994, a report on the situation in Somalia and the implementation of this resolution;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

/RES/898 UN Operation in Mozambique: establishment of UN police component; drawdown of military personnel; preparations for completion of mandate; importance of holding general elections no later than October 1994

Date: 23 February 1994 Meeting: 3338
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) dated 28 January 1994 (S/1994/89 and Add.1 and 2), and *having completed* the review of the status of ONUMOZ called for in its resolution 882 (1993),

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of ONUMOZ in seeking to implement fully the mandate entrusted to it, *Commending also* the role played by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), through the Special Representative of its Secretary-General, in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique (S/24635, annex),

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement, and to the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of their obligations under the Agreement,

Noting that the people of Mozambique bear the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Welcoming recent positive developments in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, but *concerned* none the less at delays in its full implementation,

Taking note of the request by the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO concerning the monitoring of all police activities and additional tasks set out in the agreements of 3 September 1993 (S/26432), and of the agreement of both parties to the general concept for the ONUMOZ police contingent,

Stressing the necessity, in this as in other peace-keeping operations, to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources, without jeopardizing their purposes,

Noting with appreciation in this context that the Secretary-General, in proposing the establishment of a police component as an integral part of ONUMOZ, has at the same time stated his intention to present specific proposals for the phased reduction of the military component of ONUMOZ, without prejudice to the effective discharge of its mandate, in particular the tasks of its military component,

Reaffirming its conviction that the resolution of the conflict in Mozambique will contribute to peace and security,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 January 1994;

2. *Authorizes* the establishment of a United Nations police component of up to 1,144 personnel as an integral part of ONUMOZ with the mandate and deployment described in paragraphs 9 to 18 of document S/1994/89/Add.1;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as the police contingent is being deployed, to begin immediately preparing specific proposals for the drawdown of an appropriate number of military personnel with the objective of ensuring there is no increase in the cost of ONUMOZ without prejudice to the effective discharge of its mandate;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a timetable for (a) the completion of ONUMOZ's mandate, withdrawal of its personnel, and turnover of any remaining functions to United Nations agencies and programmes by the target date of the end of November 1994, by which time the elected government is expected to have assumed office, and in this context, for (b) the phased drawdown of military forces in the transportation corridors which should begin as soon as feasible and be completed when the new national defence force is operational, and (c) the withdrawal of military observers after demobilization is completed;

5. *Welcomes* recent positive developments in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement including the commencement of the assembly of troops and the dismantling of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops, the approval of the electoral law and the appointment of the National Elections Commission and of its chairperson;

6. *Expresses* its concern, however, at the continuing delay in the implementation of some major aspects of the General Peace Agreement, including the commencement of demobilization and the formation of a national defence force and calls upon the parties to work towards the elimination of further delays;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to comply with all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the cantonment and demobilization of troops, and *commends* in this respect the commitments made by both President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama to implement the General Peace Agreement;

8. *Further calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to comply fully and promptly with the decisions of the Monitoring and Supervision Commission;

9. *Encourages* the Government of Mozambique to continue to fulfil its commitments in respect of the provision of logistic support and adequate food, and making outstanding payments, to the troops in the assembly areas and the training centres;

10. *Notes* the recent acceleration in the assembly of the troops of the Government of Mozambique, and *calls upon* the Government to redouble its efforts to achieve balance between the parties in the cantonment of troops and an expeditious and timely conclusion of this process as called for in the revised timetable;

11. *Underlines* the need for the troops of the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to hand over all weapons to the United Nations at the assembly areas and for the parties to come to an immediate agreement on the transfer of all weapons to regional depots so as to ensure security in the assembly areas;

12. *Reiterates* the vital importance it attaches to the holding of general elections no later than October 1994 and to the early commencement of electoral registration and other electoral preparations, and *urges* the parties to agree promptly on a specific election date;

13. *Appeals* to the international community to provide the necessary financial assistance to facilitate the implementation of the General Peace Agreement and also to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund to be set up to support electoral activities of the political parties;

14. *Notes* the Secretary-General's decision to explore the possibility of establishing a more effective mechanism for the provision of resources, disbursement under which is subject to the scrupulous and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement, as described in paragraph 35 of his report of 28 January 1994;

15. *Welcomes* the proposal to extend the present severance payment scheme to facilitate the reintegration of demobilizing soldiers into civil society and *encourages* the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of this scheme as a complement to the existing efforts made in the framework of the humanitarian assistance programme;

16. *Expresses* its appreciation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Portugal and Italy for their offers of assistance in military training or in rehabilitating the training centres for the new army;

17. *Notes* also with appreciation the response of the international community to the humanitarian assistance needs of Mozambique and *encourages* the international community to continue to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programme carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement;

18. *Urges* all parties to continue to facilitate unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance for t civilian population in need, and also to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other humanitarian agencies operating in Mozambique to facilitate the speedy repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure maximum economy in the operations of ONUMOZ, while remaining mindful of the importance of an effective discharge of its mandate;

20. *Looks forward* to the next report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 13 of resolution 882 (1993) on whether the parties have made sufficient and tangible progress towards implementing the General Peace Agreement and in meeting the timetable set out in paragraphs 3 and 10 of that resolution, the basis of which it will consider the mandate of ONUMOZ;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/899 *Compensation for Iraqi Citizens for lost assets in Kuwait following demarcation of international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait*

Date: 4 March 1994 Meeting: 3343
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 833 (1993) of 27 May 1993,

Having considered the Secretary-General's letter of 22 February 1994 (S/1994/240) concerning the matter of the Iraqi private citizens and their assets which remained on Kuwaiti territory following the demarcation of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, and *welcoming* the developments and arrangements described therein,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that the compensation payments to be made pursuant to the arrangements described in the Secretary-General's letter of 22 February 1994 may be remitted to the private citizens concerned in Iraq, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 661 (1990).

S/RES/900 *UN plan for restoration of essential services in Sarajevo*

Date: 4 March 1994 Meeting: 3344
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Taking note of the positive developments in and around Sarajevo, which constitute only a first step towards the restoration of peace and security throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of a negotiated settlement between the parties, recalling the measures taken in and around Sarajevo under resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) and welcoming the agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and between the Bosnian Serb party and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the cease-fire and measures related to heavy weapons in and around Sarajevo, reached on 9 February 1994;

Emphasizing the crucial importance of achieving complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and humanitarian goods and of the restoration of normal life in Sarajevo,

Determined to restore essential public services in Sarajevo,

Welcoming, as part of the international effort to restore normal life to the city, the intention of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, announced on 2 March 1994, to send immediately a joint civil mission to Sarajevo to assess the requirements for the restoration of essential public services, within the United Nations framework,

Reaffirming in this context the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining Sarajevo, capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre,

Welcoming the goal of achieving the prompt rotation of UNPROFOR personnel in Srebrenica and the early reopening of Tuzla airport,

Mindful of the serious discussions which have taken place on the issue of Sarajevo, as part of an overall settlement, at the negotiations in the context of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating situation in Maglaj,

Deeply concerned also by the situation of the civilian population in other parts of the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in and around Mostar and Vitez,

Welcoming in this context the recent significant developments in peace negotiations between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party and with the Government of the Republic of Croatia, as steps towards an overall political settlement, as well as negotiations involving the Bosnian Serb party,

Bearing in mind the importance of facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Stressing the importance it attaches to full compliance with international humanitarian law in all its aspects in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 824 (1993) concerning safe areas, determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and in this context acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls for all parties to cooperate with UNPROFOR in the consolidation of the cease-fire in and around Sarajevo;

2. Calls upon all parties, with the assistance of the United Nations, to achieve complete freedom movement for the civilian population and humanitarian goods to, from and within Sarajevo, to remove any hindrance to such freedom of movement, and to help restore normal life to the city;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, as a matter of urgency, for a limited period, a sen civilian official, who will act under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General f the former Yugoslavia, to draw up an overall assessment and plan of action, in conjunction with the Governme of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and also in consultation with all relevant local authorities, for restoration of essential public services in the various opstinas of Sarajevo, other than the city of Pale; t official will be empowered to assist the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in close coordination with all relevant local authorities and the local representatives of the United Nations, to wor to implement the plan;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund, to be disbursed within the framework set out in paragraph 3 above, for the restoration of essential public services in Sarajevo to prom a return to normal life in the city, and encourages States and other donors to contribute thereto;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to present within one week of the adoption of the present resolution a report on ways and means for, including the estimated cost of, the implementation of the objectives set forth above;

6. Calls upon States and other donors to assist the Secretary-General, in particular by contributi personnel and equipment, in the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions concerning Bosni and Herzegovina;

7. Requests further the Secretary-General to report within ten days of the adoption of the present resolution on the feasibility and modalities for the application of the protection, defined in resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) to Maglaj, Mostar and Vitez, taking into account all developments both on the grou and in the negotiations between the parties;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/901 Extension of mandate of UN Observer Mission in Georgia

Date: 4 March 1994 Meeting: 3345
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 2 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993 an 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994, *Noting* the letter dated 28 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/234) transmitting the statement of the Chairman of the Parliament, Head of State of the Republic of Georgia,

Noting also the resumption in New York on 7 March 1994 of the negotiations held in Geneva from 22 to 24 February 1994 between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides,

Urging the parties to achieve as soon as possible substantive progress towards a political settlement based on the principles set out in its previous resolutions so that the Security Council may adequately consider the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia,

1. *Decides* to extend UNOMIG's mandate for an additional interim period terminating on 31 March 1994;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 21 March 1994 on whatever progress has been made in the negotiations and on the situation on the ground, with special attention to circumstances which might warrant a peace-keeping force and on the modalities for such a force;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/902 *Confidence-building measures in Cyprus, relating, in particular, to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport*

Date: 11 March 1994 Meeting: 3347
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on Cyprus,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 4 March 1994 4/ on his mission of good offices in Cyprus submitted pursuant to resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993,

Recalling its support for the Secretary-General's decision to concentrate at this stage on achieving an agreement on the confidence-building measures relating to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport, as well as the other measures outlined in annex I to his report of 1 July 1993, 5/

Reaffirming that the confidence-building measures, while not an end in themselves, nor a substitute for the wider political process, would offer significant benefits to both communities and would facilitate the political process towards an overall settlement,

1. *Reiterates* that the maintenance of the status quo is unacceptable;

4/ S/1994/262.

5/ S/26026.

2. *Welcomes* the acceptance in principle by both parties of the confidence-building measures relating, in particular, to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport;

3. *Welcomes* the fact that intensive discussions have made it possible for the Secretary-General's representatives to bring forward ideas that should facilitate the discussions aimed at reaching agreement on the key issues for implementing the confidence-building measures, and stresses the need to conclude such an agreement without delay;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a further report by the end of March 1994 on the outco of his efforts to finalize that agreement;

5. *Decides* to review the matter further, pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 889 (1993), on the basis of that report.

S/RES/903 *Extension of mandate of UN Angola Verification Mission*

Date: 16 March 1994 Meeting: 3350
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 10 February 1994 (S/PRST/1994/7),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/282 and Add.1) dated 9 March 1994,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevar Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance in current circumstances of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Welcoming the progress, described in the Secretary-General's report, in the talks being held between the Government of Angola and UNITA in Lusaka, under the auspices of the United Nations, and *urging* the partie to complete the negotiation process expeditiously,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and releva Security Council resolutions,

Commending also the efforts of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States, in particular Zambia, and *encouraging* them t continue their efforts, Stressing the importance it attaches to UNITA's acceptance without reservation of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to their abiding fully by the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Strongly urging both parties, and in particular UNITA, to exercise maximum flexibility and good faith at this crucial stage of the negotiations in Lusaka and to refrain from any acts which could delay their early and successful completion,

Stressing that its future decisions concerning Angola will take into account the continued demonstration by the parties of their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Noting that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

Expressing its concern at the continuing hostilities and their effect on the civilian population in terms of loss of life and property, which underlines the need for an effective and sustainable cease-fire,

Welcoming the improvement in the overall humanitarian situation in Angola, while noting that the situation remains serious in certain areas of the country,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 March 1994;

2. Calls upon both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka and urges them to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining points on the agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire, and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination;

3. Expresses its deep concern at continued offensive military actions and demands the cessation of all such action immediately;

4. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) until 31 May 1994;

5. Declares its readiness, in principle, to consider authorizing promptly, with a view to consolidating a settlement in its initial and most critical stages, the increase of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level of 350 military observers, 126 police observers and 14 military medical staff with an appropriate number of international and local civilian staff, following a report from the Secretary-General that the parties have reached an agreement and that the conditions are right for deployment; and invites the Secretary-General to proceed with contingency planning to this effect;

6. Takes note of the preparations and contingency planning undertaken by the Secretary-General for an appropriate United Nations presence in Angola once a comprehensive peace settlement is reached, and reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. Condemns any actions that threaten the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Angola and put the lives of the humanitarian assistance workers at risk and calls for the full cooperation of all parties;

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8. *Strongly appeals* to the international community to respond generously to the 1994 revised inte agency appeal for Angola and *commends* those who have already contributed to humanitarian relief efforts in Angola;

9. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993);

10. *Decides*, in view of the direct negotiations continuing between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but *reiterates* its readiness to consider at any time further steps in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendatio the Secretary-General, either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly on the progre of the talks in Lusaka as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola and to this end reque the Secretary-General to submit a report by 4 April 1994;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/904 *Condemnation of Massacre of Palestinians in Hebron*

Date: 18 March 1994 Meeting: 3351
Adopted without Vote

The Security Council,

Shocked by the appalling massacre committed against Palestinian worshippers in the Mosque of Ibrahi in Hebron, on 25 February 1994, during the holy month of Ramadan,

Gravely concerned by the consequent Palestinian casualties in the occupied Palestinian territory as result of the massacre, which underlines the need to provide protection and security for the Palestinian people,

Determined to overcome the adverse impact of the massacre on the peace process currently under way,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts undertaken to guarantee the smooth proceeding of the peace process and *calling upon* all concerned to continue their efforts to this end,

Noting the condemnation of this massacre by the entire international community,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions, which affirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Conventi of 12 August 1949 to the territories occupied by Israel in June 1967, including Jerusalem, and the Israeli responsibilities thereunder,

1. Strongly condemns the massacre in Hebron and its aftermath which took the lives of more than 50 Palestinian civilians and injured several hundred others;

2. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, inter alia, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers;

3. Calls for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied territory, including, inter alia, a temporary international or foreign presence, which was provided for in the Declaration of Principles (S/26560), within the context of the ongoing peace process;

4. Requests the co-sponsors of the peace process, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, to continue their efforts to invigorate the peace process, and to undertake the necessary support for the implementation of the above-mentioned measures;

5. Reaffirms its support for the peace process currently under way, and calls for the implementation of the Declaration of Principles, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 in Washington, D.C., without delay.

S/RES/905 Extension of mandate of UN Mission in Haiti

Date: 23 March 1994 Meeting: 3352
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993,

Deeply disturbed by the continued obstruction to the dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), pursuant to resolution 867 (1993), and the failure of the Armed Forces of Haiti to carry out their responsibilities to allow the mission to begin its work,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 26 November 1993 (S/26802), 19 January 1994 (S/1994/54), and 18 March 1994 (S/1994/311),

Stressing the continuing importance of the Governors Island Agreement of 3 July 1993 (S/26063) between the President of the Republic of Haiti and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti towards promoting the return of peace and stability in Haiti, including the provisions of paragraph 5, under which the parties call for assistance for modernizing the Armed Forces of Haiti and establishing a new police force with the presence of United Nations personnel in these fields,

1. Takes note of the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General;

2. Decides to extend UNMIH's mandate until 30 June 1994;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at such time as conditions may exist in Haiti for the deployment of UNMIH for purposes consistent with paragraph 5 of the Governors Island Agreement, and to make specific recommendations, taking into account circumstances at the time of the report, on the composition of UNMIH and the scope of its activities within the overall personnel levels established in resolution 867 (1993);

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/906 *Extension of mandate of UN Observer Mission in Georgia*

Date: 25 March 1994 Meeting: 3354
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993, 89 (1994) of 31 January 1994 and 901 (1994) of 4 March 1994,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia (Republic of Georgia) of 3 March 1994 (S/1994/253) and 18 March 1994 (S/1994/312 and Add.1),

Regretting that no agreement on a political settlement and on the return of refugees and displaced persons has so far been reached in the negotiations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides,

Welcoming the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Georgia of 24 March 1994 (S/1994/343) informing of the readiness of the Georgian Government to continue the negotiations on a comprehensive political settlement,

Stressing again the grave situation in the Republic of Georgia created by the presence of large numbers of persons displaced from Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia,

Deploring in particular the violence which occurred in early February,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 and 18 March 1994 (S/1994/253 and S/1994/312);

2. *Calls upon* once again all concerned to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia;

3. *Stresses* the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in secure conditions, throughout Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and *urges* the parties to come to an expeditious agreeme with a view to facilitating the effective realization of this right;

4. Urges also the parties to resume the negotiations as soon as possible and to achieve substantive progress towards a political settlement, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, based on the principles set out in its previous resolutions, so that the Security Council may adequately consider the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;

5. Encourages donor States to assist the Republic of Georgia to enable it to overcome the consequences of the conflict, and to make contributions in response to the United Nations humanitarian appeal;

6. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for an additional interim period terminating on 30 June 1994;

7. Urges the parties to take all necessary steps to ensure the security of UNOMIG personnel and its freedom of movement throughout the territory of the Republic of Georgia;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on whatever progress is made in the negotiations as soon as it is achieved, and in any case no later than 21 June 1994, and on the situation on the ground, with special attention to circumstances which might warrant a peace-keeping force and on the modalities for such a force;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

/RES/907 Eligibility for voter registration in Western Sahara

Date: 29 March 1994 Meeting: 3355
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991 and 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993,

Appreciative of the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to address concerns of both parties and implement the Settlement Plan regarding the question of Western Sahara (S/21360 and S/22464), as adopted by resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991),

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara dated 21 May 1993 (S/25818), 28 July 1993 (S/26185) and 24 November 1993 (S/26797),

Recalling the letters from the President of the Council dated 28 May 1993 (S/25861), 4 August 1993 (S/26239) and 6 December 1993 (S/26848) in response to those reports,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report of 10 March 1994 and its annexes (S/1994/283),

Recalling paragraph 22 of the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/283), Recalling that, in conformity with the Settlement Plan, it was for the Secretary-General to determine the instructions for the review of the applications for participation in the referendum,

Urging the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in implementing the Settlement Plan which has been accepted by them,

Committed to reaching a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara of 10 March 1994;

2. Welcomes the compromise proposal of the Secretary-General concerning the interpretation and application of criteria for voter eligibility (S/26185) as a sound framework for determining eligibility for participation in the referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara; and takes note of the explanatory note of the Special Representative dated 27 September 1993, and the letter of the Special Representative dated 4 February 1994 included in the annexes to the Secretary-General's report of 10 March 1994;

3. Expresses its deep concern over continuing difficulties and delays in the work of the Identification Commission;

4. Agrees to the course of action as outlined in Option B in the Secretary-General's report of 10 March 1994, that the Identification Commission should complete the analysis of all applications received and proceed with the identification and registration of potential voters by 30 June 1994, on the basis of the Secretary-General's compromise proposal, the terms of reference of the Identification Commission, and the relevant provisions of the Settlement Plan; and supports the Secretary-General's intention to continue his efforts to obtain the cooperation of both parties on that basis;

5. Requests, in this context, the Secretary-General to report to the Council not later than 15 July 1994 on progress achieved in the work of the Identification Commission as well as other aspects relevant to the fulfilment of the Settlement Plan with a view to deciding on further action necessary for fulfilment of the United Nations mission in Western Sahara;

6. Urges strict compliance with the timetable for Option B as laid out in paragraph 24 (a) of the Secretary-General's report of 10 March 1994, with a view to holding the referendum by the end of 1994;

7. Calls for full cooperation with the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Identification Commission in their efforts to implement the Settlement Plan, which has been accepted by both parties;

8. Decides, in the event that the Secretary-General notifies the Council in the report called for in paragraph 5 above that the referendum cannot be held by the end of 1994, and in view of obligations of the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General, to consider MINURSO's future, including an examination of options regarding its mandate and continued operations;

9. Urges the Secretary-General, in the context of the implementation of paragraph 4 above, to make every effort to maintain MINURSO at the strength needed to carry out Option B, and further invites him to make proposals for the necessary adjustments to the present role and strengths of MINURSO, as part of the report called for in paragraph 5 above;

10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/RES/908 Extension of mandate of UN Protection Force

Date: 31 March 1994 Meeting: 3356
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and reaffirming in this context its resolution 871 (1993) on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291), 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and 24 March 1994 (S/1994/333 and Add.1), and his letter of 30 March 1994 (S/1994/367),

Having also considered the letter of the President of the Republic of Croatia dated 16 March 1994 (S/1994/305),

Emphasizing the need for a negotiated settlement accepted by all parties, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the cease-fire agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party, and the signature of the Washington framework agreements between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Bosnian Croat party, as steps towards an overall settlement,

Underlining the importance of involving the Bosnian Serb party in further efforts to achieve an overall negotiated settlement,

Welcoming the cease-fire agreement signed on 29 March 1994 between the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs), which was facilitated by the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the European Union and the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the discussions between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), pursuant to the joint statement of 19 January 1994,

Welcoming further the recent significant progress achieved in and around Sarajevo and stressing that a strong and visible presence of UNPROFOR in this area, as well as in other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia, within the framework of its mandate, is essential to consolidate such progress,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 14 March 1994 (S/PRST/1994/11) and the joint letter of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia dated 17 March 1994 (S/1994/308) and, in this context, taking note of the recent developments in Maglaj,

Determined to put an end to the suffering of the civilian population in and around Maglaj,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts aimed at the reopening of Tuzla airport for humanitarian purposes, Welcoming also the work undertaken by the joint civil mission to Sarajevo of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Welcoming further the dispatch of the European Union fact-finding mission to Mostar with a view to helping improve living conditions in that city and contributing to the implementation of the agreements between the parties on it,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

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1. Welcomes the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291), 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and 24 March 1994 (S/1994/333), and his letter of 30 March 1994 (S/1994/367);

2. Reaffirms its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where UNPROFOR is deployed;

3. Decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 30 September 1994;

4. Recognizes the need, following recent progress, for increased resources for UNPROFOR described in the Secretary-General's reports of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291) and 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and his letter of 30 March 1994 (S/1994/367); decides, as an initial step, to authorize an increase of UNPROFOR personnel by up to 3,500 additional troops; further decides to take action by 30 April 1994 at the latest on the further troop requirements recommended by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned documents, with a view to providing UNPROFOR with the means necessary for implementation of its mandate;

5. Approves UNPROFOR's plans described in the Secretary-General's report of 24 March 1994 (S/1994/333), for the reopening of Tuzla airport for humanitarian purposes and authorizes additional resources requested in paragraph 14 of this report for these purposes;

6. Calls upon Member States to assist the Secretary-General to implement paragraphs 4 and 5 above by contributing personnel, equipment and training;

7. Urges that necessary arrangements be concluded, including, where appropriate, agreements on the status of forces and other personnel with the Republic of Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

8. Decides that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures to extend close air support to the territory of the Republic of Croatia, in defence of UNPROFOR personnel in the performance of UNPROFOR's mandate, as recommended by the Secretary-General in paragraph 12 of his report of 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300);

9. Urges the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the UNPAs to comply with the cease-fire agreement signed on 29 March 1994 (S/1994/367, annex); and welcomes the efforts undertaken by UNPROFOR towards implementing this agreement;

10. Urges also all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in reaching and implementing an agreement on confidence-building measures in all regions of the Republic of Croatia including the UNPAs; further urges the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the UNPAs, inter alia, to revive the Joint Commission process with regard to communication links and economic issues; and recognizes, in this context, the importance of the immediate reopening of the Adriatic oil pipeline for the economies of the Republic of Croatia and of the other countries in the region;

11. Endorses the proposals in Part II of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291) on "arrangements relating to the cease-fire and ensuring the freedom of movement in and around Sarajevo", including the additional tasks set out in paragraph 14 thereof, emphasizes the need for UNPROFOR to deploy its resources in a flexible manner, in particular in and around the safe areas, and authorizes UNPROFOR to carry out these tasks in relation to the cease-fire entered into by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party, and, following a report by the Secretary-General and within existing resources, in relation to any further cease-fire agreed between the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina in pursuit of the peace process;

12. Encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia, in cooperation with the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, to use his good offices as appropriate to contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in that Republic;

13. Urges the parties to seize the opportunity provided by UNPROFOR's continuation to bring the peace process to successful conclusion;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Government of the Republic of Croatia as well as on the outcome of the negotiations within the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and decides to reconsider UNPROFOR's mandate at any time according to the developments on the ground and in the negotiations;

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15. Welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of a senior civilian official for the restoration of essential public services in and around Sarajevo in accordance with the provisions of resolution 900 (1994) (S/1994/368);

16. Commends in this context the setting up of the Interim Coordination Board (ICBO) to assess the situation in Sarajevo in order to facilitate the task of this senior official;

17. Welcomes the establishment by the Secretary-General on 21 March 1994 of a voluntary trust fund for the restoration of essential public services in and around Sarajevo, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 900 (1994), and strongly appeals to the international community to make voluntary financial contributions to this trust fund;

18. Notes with appreciation the steps being taken by the Secretary-General, UNPROFOR and other United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to restore normal life to all areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, encourages them to continue their efforts; and, in this context, requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of further enhancing the work of the civilian component of UNPROFOR;

19. *Calls on* the parties to honour their commitments to ensure UNHCR and UNPROFOR unimpeded acces throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in performance of their mandate, and in particular *calls u* the Bosnian Croat party to release infrastructure equipment and material urgently needed for humanitarian relief;

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20. *Welcomes* the presence of UNPROFOR personnel and arrival of humanitarian convoys in Maglaj, but *expresses* however once again its deep concern at the situation there;

21. *Welcomes also* the contribution of UNPROFOR, within its available resources, to the restoratio of safety and security to the area in and around Maglaj in order to promote the well-being of its inhabitant

22. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb party cease forthwith all military operations against the town Maglaj and remove all obstacles to free access to it; *condemns* all such obstacles; and *calls upon* all partie to show restraint;

23. *Takes note* of the assessment by the Secretary-General on the feasibility of extending the saf area concept to Maglaj (S/1994/291), and *requests* him to keep the situation under review and to report to th Council as appropriate;

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24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on developments in regar to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate;

25. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/909 *Extension of mandate of UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda*

Date: 5 April 1994 Meeting: 3358
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), as well as its resolution 893 (1994) of 6 January 1994,

Recalling its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 891 (1993) of December 1993,

Recalling also its statement dated 17 February 1994 (S/PRST/1994/8),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 30 March 1994 (S/1994/360),

Welcoming the valuable contribution to peace being made in Rwanda by UNAMIR, Expressing its deep concern at the delay in the establishment of the broad-based transitional Government and the Transitional National Assembly,

Emphasizing that the Security Council, in resolution 893 (1994) of 6 January 1994, authorized the deployment of a second battalion to the demilitarized zone as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 30 December 1993 (S/26927), and that the international community has thus done its part in ensuring that conditions exist for implementing the Agreement,

Considering that the fact that the transitional institutions have not been established constitutes a major obstacle to the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Concerned at the deterioration in security in the country, particularly in Kigali,

Concerned also at the deterioration of the humanitarian and health situation,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda dated 30 March 1994;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 29 July 1994, on the understanding that the Security Council will, within the next six weeks, review the situation in Rwanda, including the role played in that country by the United Nations, if the Secretary-General informs it in a report that the transitional institutions provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement have not been established and that insufficient progress has been made for the implementation of phase II of the Secretary-General's plan contained in his report of 24 September 1993 (S/26488);

3. Regrets the delay in the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement, and urges the parties to resolve their latest differences without delay with a view to the immediate establishment of those transitional institutions still required for the continuation of the process, and particularly the implementation of phase II;

4. Welcomes the fact that, despite the difficulties encountered in implementing the Arusha Peace Agreement, the cease-fire has been respected, and commends in this respect the essential contribution made by UNAMIR;

5. Recalls nevertheless that continued support for UNAMIR, including the provision of an additional 45 civilian police monitors as described in paragraph 38 of the Secretary-General's report, will depend upon full and prompt implementation by the parties of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

6. Welcomes the continued efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to help promote and facilitate dialogue between all parties concerned;

7. Commends the efforts of Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, and again urges others to provide such assistance;

8. Commends in particular the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and its agencies, as well as those of the Tanzanian facilitator, in providing diplomatic, political, humanitarian and other support for the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Council;

9. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the size and cost of UNAMIR to seek economies;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the question.

S/RES/910 Exemption from sanctions against Libya of UN Aircraft conveying Secretary-General's reconnaissance team concerning possible arrangements for monitoring of Libyan withdrawal from Aouzou Strip

Date: 14 April 1994 Meeting: 3363
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations to the Secretary-General (S/1994/402) and the letter dated 13 April 1994 the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations to the Secretary-General (S/1994/424), and the annexures thereto,

Welcoming the agreement signed at Surt on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Lib Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the judgment delivered by th International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994 regarding the Aouzou strip,

Having considered the letter of the Secretary-General dated 13 April 1994 (S/1994/432) advising of intention to send a reconnaissance team to the area to conduct a survey of conditions on the ground regardi the possible deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the withdrawal by Libya from the area in question,

Recognizing that the team will need to travel to Libya by United Nations aircraft and that this wi require an exemption from the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, and acti in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 shall not apply in respect United Nations aircraft flying to or from Libya for the purpose of conveying the Secretary-General's reconnaissance team;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) of flights made to or from Libya in accordance with the present resolution.

S/RES/911 Extension of mandate of UN Observer Mission in Liberia

Date: 21 April 1994 Meeting: 3366
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993 and 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General dated 16 December 1993 (S/26868), 16 February 1994 (S/1994/168) and 18 April 1994 (S/1994/463) on the activities of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL),

Welcoming the progress made towards establishing the Liberian National Transitional Government but concerned about subsequent delays in implementing the Cotonou Peace Agreement,

Expressing its concern over renewed fighting between the Liberian parties and the negative impact that this fighting has had on the disarmament process, the effort to provide humanitarian relief, and the plight of displaced persons,

Commending the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in their efforts to help restore peace, security and stability in Liberia and urging them to continue their efforts with the aim of assisting the Liberian parties to complete the process of political settlement in the country,

Recognizing, as noted in the Secretary-General's report of 4 August 1993 (S/26200), that the Peace Agreement assigns the ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) to assist in the implementation of the Agreement,

Commending those African States that have contributed troops to ECOMOG, and those Member States that have contributed to the Trust Fund or by providing other assistance in support of the troops,

Welcoming the close cooperation between UNOMIL and ECOMOG and stressing the importance of continued full cooperation and coordination between them in the implementation of their respective tasks,

Noting that the revised timetable of the Peace Agreement established on 15 February 1994 in Monrovia calls for legislative and presidential elections to take place by 7 September 1994,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report dated 18 April 1994 (S/1994/463) and the progress the parties have made towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement and other measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNOMIL until 22 October 1994, on the understanding that the Security Council will, by 18 May 1994, review the situation in Liberia, including the role played by UNOMIL in that country, based on a report by the Secretary-General on whether or not the Council of State of the Liberian National Transitional Government has been fully installed, and on whether there has been substantial progress in disarmament and in implementing the peace process;

3. *Decides further* that the Council will again review the situation in Liberia, including the role played by UNOMIL, on or before 30 June 1994, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, such review to include consideration of whether sufficient progress has been made in implementing the revised timetable of the Peace Agreement to warrant continued UNOMIL involvement, in particular, the effective operation of the Liberian National Transitional Government, progress in carrying out disarmament and demobilization, and preparations for the holding of elections on 7 September 1994;

4. *Notes* that if the Council considers, during either of the above reviews, that progress has been insufficient, it may request the Secretary-General to prepare options regarding UNOMIL's mandate and continued operations;

5. *Urges* all Liberian parties to cease hostilities immediately and to cooperate with ECOMOG forces to complete the disarmament process expeditiously;

6. *Calls* on the Liberian parties as an urgent priority to complete installation, within the time-frame established in paragraph 2 above, of the Liberian National Transitional Government, especially the seating of the full cabinet and the national assembly, so that a unified civil administration of the country can be established and other appropriate arrangements completed so that national elections may be held as scheduled on 7 September 1994;

7. *Calls again* on the Liberian parties to cooperate fully in the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country by the most direct routes, in accordance with the Peace Agreement;

8. *Welcomes* ECOMOG's ongoing efforts in furthering the peace process in Liberia and its commitment to ensure the safety of UNOMIL observers and civilian staff and *urges* the Liberian parties to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNOMIL personnel, as well as of the personnel involved in relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

9. *Encourages* Member States to provide support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the Trust Fund or by providing other assistance to facilitate the sending of reinforcements by African States to ECOMOG, assist in supporting troops of participating ECOMOG countries and also assist in humanitarian and development activities, as well as the electoral process;

10. *Commends* the efforts made by Member States and humanitarian organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance;

11. *Welcomes* the continued efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to promote and facilitate dialogue among all parties concerned;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

RES/912

Adjustment of mandate of UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda

Date: 21 April 1994 Meeting: 3368
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR),

Recalling its resolution 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994, which extended the mandate of UNAMIR until 29 July 1994 with a six-week review provision on the understanding that progress would be made in establishing the transitional institutions provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front,

Recalling also its statement of 7 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/16) which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its commitment to the Arusha Peace Agreement and urged all parties to implement it fully,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 April 1994 (S/1994/470),

Stressing that the Arusha Peace Agreement remains central to the peace process in Rwanda,

Expressing deep regret at the failure of the parties to implement fully the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement, particularly those provisions relating to the cease-fire,

Recognizing the initiatives made by the late Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi towards resolving the problems in their countries through peaceful means and in collaboration with regional leaders,

Shocked at the tragic incident that resulted in the deaths of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi on 6 April 1994,

Appalled at the ensuing large-scale violence in Rwanda, which has resulted in the death of thousands of innocent civilians, including women and children, the displacement of a significant number of the Rwandese population, including those who sought refuge with UNAMIR, and the significant increase in refugees to neighbouring countries,

Deeply concerned by continuing fighting, looting, banditry and the breakdown of law and order, particularly in Kigali,

Stressing the need for all countries to avoid any action that might exacerbate the situation in Rwanda,

Expressing its deep concern for the safety and security of UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel, and personnel of non-governmental organizations who are assisting in implementing the peace process and in distributing humanitarian relief,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 April 1994;

2. *Expresses regret* at the tragic incident in which the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi lost their lives, and *reiterates* its invitation to the Secretary-General to report to the Council as requested in its statement of 7 April 1994;

3. *Expresses regret also* at the ensuing violence which has claimed the lives of the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Government officials and thousands of other civilians;

4. *Condemns* the ongoing violence in Rwanda, particularly in Kigali, which endangers the lives and safety of the civilian population;

5. *Strongly condemns* the attacks against UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel leading to the deaths of and injury to several UNAMIR personnel and *calls upon* all concerned to put an end to these acts of violence and to respect fully international humanitarian law;

6. *Demands* an immediate cessation of hostilities between the forces of the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front and for an end to the mindless violence and carnage which are engulfing Rwanda;

7. *Commends* the active role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of the Force Commander to bring about a cease-fire and to mediate between the parties in order to bring about the earliest resolution of the Rwandan crisis;

8. *Decides*, in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR as follows:

(a) To act as an intermediary between the parties in an attempt to secure their agreement to a cease-fire;

(b) To assist in the resumption of humanitarian relief operations to the extent feasible; and

(c) To monitor and report on developments in Rwanda, including the safety and security of the civilians who sought refuge with UNAMIR,

and *authorizes* a force level as set out in paragraphs 15 to 18 of the Secretary-General's report of 20 April 1994 for that purpose;

9. *Decides* to keep the situation in Rwanda under constant review and *states its readiness* to consider promptly any recommendations which the Secretary-General may make concerning the force level and mandate of UNAMIR in the light of developments;

10. *Reiterates* the crucial importance of the full implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement to the settlement of the Rwandan conflict and *invites* the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations in this regard;

11. *Commends* the efforts made by the leaders of the subregion at finding a solution to the crisis in Rwanda and *calls on* the leaders of the region, especially the facilitator to the Arusha peace process, to persevere and intensify their efforts, in cooperation with OAU and the United Nations;

12. Reaffirms that the Arusha Peace Agreement remains the only viable framework for the resolution of the Rwandan conflict and serves as the basis for peace, national unity and reconciliation in the country and calls on the parties to renew their commitment to this Agreement;

13. Calls also upon the parties to cooperate fully in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need throughout Rwanda and in this regard appeals to the international community to provide increased humanitarian assistance commensurate with the scale of the human tragedy in Rwanda;

14. Affirms its commitment to preserving the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda;

15. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the events in Rwanda and to report fully to the Council on the evolving situation not later than fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution;

16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/913 Condemnation of Bosnian Serb forces for continued offensive against safe area of Goradze

Date: 22 April 1994 Meeting: 3367
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirming in this context its resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994,

Recalling also the statement by the President of the Security Council on 6 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/14) relating to the situation in the safe area of Gorazde,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Deeply concerned by the ongoing hostilities in and around Gorazde, as well as by the consequences for the situation in other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the negotiation process aimed at an overall political settlement,

Condemning in the strongest possible terms the Bosnian Serb forces for their continued offensive against the safe area of Gorazde, which has resulted in the death of numerous civilians and tremendous human suffering,

Condemning also all attacks against civilian populations and humanitarian relief workers and reiterating that any persons committing violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible,

Condemning further the Bosnian Serb party for their failure to negotiate in good faith and to uphold their commitments made to the representatives of the United Nations and the Russian Federation in respect of cease-fire arrangements in and around Gorazde, Sharing the concern expressed by the Secretary-General in his reports of 10 March 1994 (S/1994/291) and 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and taking note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the definition and implementation of the concept of safe areas,

Determined to contribute to the immediate establishment of a lasting cease-fire in Gorazde as well as throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina through negotiations between the parties, and to ensure its respect,

Reaffirming the mandate conferred on the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) by its resolutions 824 (1993), 836 (1993), 844 (1993) and 908 (1994), and emphasizing that UNPROFOR will continue to make full use of this mandate as and when needed in execution of the Council's relevant resolutions,

Praising the untiring and courageous action of the personnel of UNPROFOR and of other United Nations agencies in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Condemning the harassment and the detention of UNPROFOR personnel by the Bosnian Serb forces and all obstacles to UNPROFOR's freedom of movement,

Paying tribute to the enlargement of diplomatic efforts towards the conclusion of an overall political settlement, welcoming in this context the ongoing international efforts by representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, and determined to strengthen and coordinate these international efforts in order to bring together the current diplomatic initiatives with the aim of securing the participation of all the parties concerned in an overall political settlement,

Determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

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1. Demands the immediate conclusion by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb party of a cease-fire agreement, under the auspices of UNPROFOR, in Gorazde and throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, leading to an agreement on cessation of hostilities, and demands that all parties comply strictly with such agreements;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that UNPROFOR is able, within the limits of its available resources, to monitor the situation in Gorazde and respect of any cease-fire and disengagement of the military forces in Gorazde, including any measure to put heavy weapons of the parties under United Nations control;

3. Condemns the shelling and attacks by the Bosnian Serb forces against the safe area of Gorazde as defined in resolution 824 (1993) and demands the withdrawal of these forces and their weapons to a distance to be agreed by UNPROFOR wherefrom they cease to constitute a threat to the status of Gorazde as a safe area;

B

4. Calls for an end to any provocative action by whomsoever committed in and around the safe areas;

5. *Demands* the immediate release of all United Nations personnel still held by the Bosnian Serb forces;

6. *Demands further* unimpeded freedom of movement for UNPROFOR in the fulfilment of all its tasks and the removal of all obstacles to such freedom of movement;

7. *Confirms* the decision in resolution 908 (1994) to take action by 30 April 1994 at the latest on the further troop requirements recommended by the Secretary-General;

C

8. *Underlines* the urgent need to intensify the efforts towards an overall political settlement agreed by all parties in the former Yugoslavia, and in particular in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

9. *Calls for* the intensification of the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement with coordination and close consultation between the representatives of the United States and the Russian Federation and those of the United Nations and the European Union, with the aim of bringing together current diplomatic initiatives;

D

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter, and *stands ready* promptly to consider taking further measures as required.

RES/914 Increase of UN Protection Force personnel

Date: 27 April 1994 Meeting: 3369
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994 and 913 (1994) of 22 April 1994,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291), 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300), 24 March 1994 (S/1994/333 and Add.1) and his letter of 30 March 1994 (S/1994/367),

Determined to strengthen the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) operations in fulfilment of its mandate,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, *acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* once again the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291), 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and 24 March 1994 (S/1994/333) and his letter of 30 March 1994 (S/1994/367);

2. *Decides* to authorize, as recommended by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned docume an increase of UNPROFOR personnel by up to 6,550 additional troops, 150 military observers and 275 civili police monitors, in addition to the reinforcement already approved in resolution 908 (1994);

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/915 *Establishment of UN Aouzou Strip Observer Group*

Date: 4 May 1994 Meeting: 3373
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 910 (1994) of 14 April 1994,

Welcoming the signing on 4 April 1994 at Surt (Libya), by the representatives of the Republic of on the one hand and of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the other hand, of the agre relating to the implementation of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 3 February 1994,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/402) and the letter dated 13 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/424), and the annexes thereto,

Noting that the agreement signed at Surt (Libya) provides that United Nations observers shall be present during all the Libyan withdrawal operations and shall establish that the withdrawal is actually effected,

Determined to assist the parties in implementing the Judgment of the International Court of Justi concerning their territorial dispute and thereby to help promote peaceful relations between them, in keepi with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General dated 27 April 1994 (S/1994/512),

A

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of provisions of article 1 of the above-mentioned agreement (S/1994/512);

2. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG) and *authorizes* t deployment for a single period of up to forty days, starting from the date of the present resolution, of United Nations observers and six support staff to observe the implementation of the agreement signed on 4 April 1994 at Surt (Libya) in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General (S/1994/512) in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994;

3. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in verifying implementat of the provisions of the agreement of 4 April 1994 and, in particular, to grant UNASOG freedom of movement all the services it requires in order to fulfil its functions;

B

Recognizing that UNASOG will need to travel to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by air and that this will require an exemption from the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, and acting, in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

4. Decides that paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 shall not apply in respect of aircraft flying to or from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the purpose of conveying UNASOG;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) of flights made to or from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with the present resolution;

C

6. Invites the Secretary-General to keep it informed as appropriate of the progress of the mission and to report at the time of its completion;

7. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/916 Final Renewal of mandate of UN Operation in Mozambique and call for full compliance with general peace agreement

Date: 5 May 1994 Meeting: 3375
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) dated 28 April 1994 (S/1994/511),

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique (S/24635, annex), and the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of their obligations under the Agreement,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, his Special Adviser and the personnel of ONUMOZ in seeking to implement fully the mandate entrusted to it,

Commending also the role played by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) through the Special Representative of its Secretary-General, in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Reaffirming that the people of Mozambique bear the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Reaffirming also its conviction that the resolution of the conflict in Mozambique would contribute to peace and security, *Welcoming* the progress made in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, and in particular the announcement by the President of Mozambique that elections will take place on 27 and 28 October 1994,

Expressing concern none the less at delays in the full implementation of some major aspects of the General Peace Agreement,

Emphasizing the need for the fullest possible cooperation by the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO with ONUMOZ, including with its police component,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 April 1994;

2. *Welcomes also* the maintenance of the cease-fire, the commencement of demobilization of all forces and the transfer of weapons to regional arms depots, the swearing into office of the High Command and the beginning of the training programme for the new Mozambican Defence Force (FADM);

3. *Welcomes further* the commencement of the deployment of the United Nations police observers as authorized in paragraph 2 of resolution 898 (1994) of 23 February 1994 and *stresses* the importance it attaches to the fullest cooperation of the parties with the police observers of ONUMOZ;

4. *Urges* all the parties to respect fully their obligations under the General Peace Agreement, especially:

(a) To allow ONUMOZ, including the police observers, unimpeded access to the areas under their control; and

(b) To allow unimpeded access to the areas under their control to all political forces in the country, in order to ensure free political activity in the whole territory of Mozambique;

5. *Notes* in particular the Secretary-General's plan as set out in paragraphs 21 to 25 of his report for the redeployment of ONUMOZ's personnel without prejudice to the effective discharge of its mandate;

6. *Welcomes* the announcement by the President of Mozambique on 11 April 1994 that elections will take place on 27 and 28 October 1994, the inauguration of the National Elections Commission and the establishment of its provincial offices throughout the country; and *reiterates* the importance it attaches to the elections taking place on these dates with electoral registration commencing on 1 June 1994;

7. *Calls upon* the Mozambican parties to support the electoral process including the work of the National Elections Commission, as described in paragraph 51 of the Secretary-General's report;

8. *Expresses its concern*, however, at continuing delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement, in particular assembly and demobilization of troops, militia and paramilitary forces, and the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force in accordance with the revised timetable and in line with paragraph 10 of resolution 882 (1993) of 5 November 1993, and *calls upon* the parties to comply fully with all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement;

9. *Commends* in this respect the agreement between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and the President of RENAMO, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, on 8 April 1994 that the Government of Mozambique would expedite the assembly of its troops and that RENAMO would accelerate the pace of its demobilization;

10. *Urges* the parties to meet the targets of 1 June 1994 for the completion of the assembly of forces and 15 July 1994 for the completion of demobilization;

11. *Underlines* the need for the parties to ensure that ONUMOZ is provided with accurate information on the numbers of troops which remain to be assembled and to allow ONUMOZ access to all their military bases to verify military equipment as well as the number of combatants still outside the assembly areas and to provide ONUMOZ with complete lists of such equipment;

12. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure that the maximum possible number of soldiers are trained for the new Mozambican Defence Force before the elections take place and *also calls upon* the Government of Mozambique to provide logistical and technical support for the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force, including regular remuneration for the troops and to begin the transfer of central defence facilities to its command;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and Portugal for their contribution to the establishment of the new Mozambican Defence Force and to Italy and Zimbabwe for their offers of additional assistance in this regard;

14. *Emphasizes* the importance of progress being made in the area of mine clearance and related training in Mozambique, *welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to accelerate the implementation of the United Nations programme in this area and *expresses* appreciation to those countries which have provided assistance in this regard;

15. *Appeals* to the international community to provide the necessary financial assistance to facilitate the implementation of the General Peace Agreement and also to make voluntary financial contributions to the technical assistance trust fund and the special trust fund for assistance to registered political parties;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the response of the international community to the humanitarian assistance needs of Mozambique and *appeals* to the international community to continue to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programmes carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement;

17. *Reiterates* its encouragement to the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the demobilization scheme as a complement to the existing efforts being made in the framework of the humanitarian assistance programme;

18. *Commends* the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other humanitarian agencies operating in Mozambique and *urges* all Mozambican parties to continue to facilitate their unimpeded access to the civilian population in need and to continue to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other humanitarian agencies in pursuing ongoing programmes to assist the remaining displaced persons and refugees to be resettled;

19. *Decides* to renew the mandate of ONUMOZ for a final period until 15 November 1994 at the strength described in paragraphs 22, 24 and 25 of the Secretary-General's report of 28 April 1994 subject to the proviso that the Security Council will review the status of the mandate of ONUMOZ by 15 July 1994 based on a report by the Secretary-General as described in paragraph 55 of his report, and also by 5 September 1994 based on a further report by the Secretary-General;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Security Council is kept regularly informed on the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, in particular on assembly and demobilization;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/917 Expansion of Sanctions regime against Haiti

Date: 6 May 1994 Meeting: 3376
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1 and 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994,

Recalling its Presidential statements of 11 October 1993 (S/26567), 25 October 1993 (S/26633), 30 October 1993 (S/26668), 15 November 1993 (S/26747) and 10 January 1994 (S/PRST/1994/2),

Noting resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92, MRE/RES.4/92, and MRE/RES.5/93, adopt by the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States, and resolutions CP/RES.575 (885/92) and CP/RES.594 (923/92) and declarations CP/Dec.8 (927/93), CP/Dec.9 (931/93), CP/Dec.10 (934/93) and CP/Dec.1 (967/93), adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

Noting in particular resolution CP/RES.610 (968/93) of 18 October 1993 of the Organization of Amer States,

Bearing in mind the statement of conclusions adopted at the Meeting of the Four Friends of the Secretary-General on Haiti, held in Paris on 13 and 14 December 1993 (S/26881),

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 19 January 1994 (S/1994/54) and 18 March 1 (S/1994/311) regarding the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH),

Commending the continuing efforts undertaken by the Special Envoy for Haiti of the Secretaries-Gen of the United Nations and the Organization of American States to bring about compliance with the Governors Island Agreement and the full restoration of democracy in Haiti,

Reaffirming that the goal of the international community remains the restoration of democracy in and the prompt return of the legitimately elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, under the framework o Governors Island Agreement,

Stressing in this context the importance of a proper and secure environment for all legislative ac agreed to in the Governors Island Agreement and the New York Pact, as well as preparations for free and fa legislative elections in Haiti, as called for in the constitution, in the framework of the full restoratio democracy in Haiti,

Concerned at the continued failure of the military authorities in Haiti, including the police, to comply with their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement, and at the violations of the related N York Pact committed by political organizations party thereto in relation to the disputed elections of 18 January 1993,

Strongly condemning the numerous instances of extra-judicial killings, arbitrary arrests, illegal detentions, abductions, rape and enforced disappearances, the continued denial of freedom of expression, a the impunity with which armed civilians have been able to operate and continue operating, _Recalling_ that in resolution 873 (1993) the Council confirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of additional measures if the military authorities in Haiti continued to impede the activities of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) or failed to comply in full with its relevant resolutions and the provisions of the Governors Island Agreement,

Reaffirming its determination that, in these unique and exceptional circumstances, the situation created by the failure of the military authorities in Haiti to fulfil their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement and to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. _Calls upon_ the parties to the Governors Island Agreement and any other authorities in Haiti to cooperate fully with the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and Organization of American States to bring about the full implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and thus end the political crisis in Haiti;

2. _Decides_ that all States shall without delay deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly their territory if it is destined to land in, or has taken off from the territory of Haiti, with the exception of regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights, unless the particular flight has been approved, for humanitarian purposes or for other purposes consistent with the present resolution and other relevant resolutions, by the Committee established by resolution 841 (1993);

3. _Decides_ that all States shall without delay prevent the entry into their territories:

(a) Of all officers of the Haitian military, including the police, and their immediate families;

(b) Of the major participants in the _coup d'état_ of 1991 and in the illegal governments since the _coup d'état_, and their immediate families;

(c) Of those employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, and their immediate families,

unless their entry has been approved, for purposes consistent with the present resolution and other relevant resolutions, by the Committee established by resolution 841 (1993), and _requests_ the Committee to maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of the persons falling within this paragraph;

4. _Strongly urges_ all States to freeze without delay the funds and financial resources of persons falling within paragraph 3 above, to ensure that neither these nor any other funds and financial resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of such persons or of the Haitian military, including the police;

5. _Decides_ that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 6 to 10 below, which are consistent with the embargo recommended by the Organization of American States, shall, to the extent that these measures are not already in effect under its earlier relevant resolutions, take effect no later than 2359 hours Eastern Standard Time on 21 May 1994 and _requests_ that the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, report to the Council not later than 19 May 1994 on steps the military have taken to comply with actions required of them by the Governors Island Accord as specified in paragraph 18 below;

6. *Decides* that all States shall prevent:

(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Haiti and exported therefrom after the aforementioned date;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote the export or transshipment of any commodities or products originating in Haiti, and any dealings by their nationals or the flag vessels or aircraft or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Haiti and exported therefrom after the aforementioned date;

7. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of any commodities or products, whether or not originatin in their territories, to any person or body in Haiti or to any person or body for the purpose of any business carried on in, or operated from, Haiti, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products, provided that the prohibitions contained in this paragraph shall not apply to:

(a) Supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs;

(b) With the approval of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993), under the no-objection procedure, other commodities and products for essential humanitarian needs;

(c) Petroleum or petroleum products, including propane gas for cooking, authorized in accordance wit paragraph 7 of resolution 841 (1993);

(d) Other commodities and products authorized in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 873 (1993);

8. *Decides* that the prohibitions in paragraphs 6 and 7 above shall not apply to trade in informational materials, including books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information and *further decides* that journalists may bring in and take out their equipment subject to conditions and terms agreed by the Committee established by resolution 841 (1993);

9. *Decides* to prohibit any and all traffic from entering or leaving the territory or territorial se of Haiti carrying commodities or products the export of which from Haiti or the sale or supply of which to Haiti would be prohibited under paragraphs 6 and 7 above, excepting regularly scheduled maritime shipping line calling in Haiti with goods permitted under paragraph 7 and which are also carrying other commodities or products in transit to other destinations, subject to formal monitoring arrangements established with States cooperating with the legitimate Government of Haiti as provided in paragraph 1 of resolution 875 (1993) and paragraph 10 below;

10. *Acting* also under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, *calls upon* Member States cooperating with the legitimate Government of Haiti, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to use such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular to halt outward as well as inward maritime shipping as necessary in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and also to ensure that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993) is kept regularly informed;

11. Decides that all States, including the authorities in Haiti, shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the authorities in Haiti, or of any person or body in Haiti, or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with the performance of a bond, financial guarantee, indemnity or engagement, issued or granted in connection with or related to the performance of any contract or transaction, where the performance of that contract or transaction was affected by the measures imposed by or pursuant to this resolution or resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993);

12. Calls upon all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution and the earlier relevant resolutions, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the effective date of the measures in this resolution or earlier relevant resolutions;

13. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General by 6 June 1994 on the measures they have instituted in implementation of the measures contained in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions;

14. Decides that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993) shall undertake the following tasks in addition to those set out in resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and in paragraph 3 above:

(a) To examine reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 above;

(b) To seek from all States, in particular neighbouring States, further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the measures contained in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions;

(c) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures contained in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions and, in that context, to make recommendations to the Council on ways to increase their effectiveness;

(d) To make recommendations in response to violations of the measures contained in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(e) To consider and to decide upon expeditiously any application by States for the approval of flights or entry in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

(f) To amend the guidelines referred to in paragraph 10 of resolution 841 (1993) to take into account the measures contained in the present resolution;

(g) To examine possible requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and to make recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action;

15. Reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

16. *Decides* that, until the return of the democratically elected President, it will keep under continuous review, at least on a monthly basis, all the measures in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions and *requests* the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to report on the situation in Haiti, the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, legislative actions including preparations for legislative elections, the full restoration of democracy in Haiti, the humanitarian situation in that country, and the effectiveness of the implementation of sanctions, with the first report not later than 30 June 1994;

17. *Expresses* its readiness to consider progressive suspension of the measures contained in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, based on progress in the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and the restoration of democracy in Haiti;

18. *Decides* that, notwithstanding paragraph 16 above, measures in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions will not be completely lifted until:

(a) The retirement of the Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces, and the resignation or departure from Haiti of the Chief of the Metropolitan Zone of Port-au-Prince, commonly known as the Chief of Police of Port-au-Prince, and the Chief of Staff of the Haitian Armed Forces;

(b) Completion of the changes by retirement or departure from Haiti in the leadership of the police and military high command called for in the Governors Island Agreement;

(c) Adoption of the legislative actions called for in the Governors Island Agreement, as well as the creation of a proper environment in which free and fair legislative elections can be organized in the framework of the full restoration of democracy in Haiti;

(d) The creation by authorities of the proper environment for the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH);

(e) The return in the shortest time possible of the democratically elected President and maintenance of constitutional order,

these conditions being necessary for the full implementation of the Governors Island Agreement;

19. *Condemns* any attempt illegally to remove legal authority from the legitimately elected President, *declares* that it would consider illegitimate any purported government resulting from such an attempt, and *decides*, in such an event, to consider reimposing any measures suspended under paragraph 17 above;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

ES/918 Expansion of UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda and imposition of arms embargo

Date: 17 May 1994 Meeting: 3377
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), its resolution 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994 which extended the mandate of UNAMIR until 29 July 1994, and its resolution 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994 by which it adjusted the mandate of UNAMIR,

Recalling the statements made by the President of the Council on 7 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/16) and 30 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/21),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 May 1994 (S/1994/565),

Reaffirming its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,

Strongly condemning the ongoing violence in Rwanda and particularly condemning the very numerous killings of civilians which have taken place in Rwanda and the impunity with which armed individuals have been able to operate and continue operating therein,

Stressing the importance of the Arusha Peace Agreement to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Rwanda and the necessity for all parties to recommit themselves to its full implementation,

Commending the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its organs, as well as the efforts of the Tanzanian Facilitator, in providing diplomatic, political, and humanitarian support for the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Council,

Deeply concerned that the situation in Rwanda, which has resulted in the death of many thousands of innocent civilians, including women and children, the internal displacement of a significant percentage of the Rwandan population, and the massive exodus of refugees to neighbouring countries, constitutes a humanitarian crisis of enormous proportions,

Expressing once again its alarm at continuing reports of systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, as well as other violations of the rights to life and property,

Recalling in this context that the killing of members of an ethnic group with the intention of destroying such a group, in whole or in part, constitutes a crime punishable under international law,

Strongly urging all parties to cease forthwith any incitement, especially through the mass media, to violence or ethnic hatred,

Recalling also its request to the Secretary-General to collect information on the responsibility for the tragic incident that resulted in the death of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, *Recalling further* that it had requested the Secretary-General to make proposals for the investig of reports of serious violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict,

Underlining the urgent need for coordinated international action to alleviate the suffering of t Rwandan people and to help restore peace in Rwanda, and in this connection *welcoming* cooperation between United Nations and the OAU as well as with countries of the region, especially the facilitator of the Ar peace process,

Desiring in this context to expand the mandate of UNAMIR for humanitarian purposes, and *stressin* importance it attaches to the support and cooperation of the parties for the successful implementation o aspects of that mandate,

Reaffirming its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda,

Recognizing that the people of Rwanda bear ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation a reconstruction of their country,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and *concerned* th continuation of the situation in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

A

1. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict immediately cease hostilities, agree to a cease-fi and bring an end to the mindless violence and carnage engulfing Rwanda;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 May 1994 (S/1994/565);

3. *Decides* to expand UNAMIR's mandate under resolution 912 (1994) to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:

(a) To contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians a in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian ar

(b) To provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian re operations;

4. *Recognizes* that UNAMIR may be required to take action in self-defence against persons or gro who threaten protected sites and populations, United Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the mean delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief;

5. *Authorizes* in this context an expansion of the UNAMIR force level up to 5,500 troops;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as recommended in his report, and as a first phase, immediat to redeploy to Rwanda the UNAMIR military observers currently in Nairobi and to bring up to full strength elements of the mechanized infantry battalion currently in Rwanda;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the next phase of UNAMIR's deployment including, *inter alia*, on the cooperation of the parties, progress towards a cease-fi availability of resources and the proposed duration of the mandate for further review and action, as requ by the Council;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of the OAU, to obtain from Member States the necessary personnel to enable deployment of the expanded UNAMIR to proceed urgently;

9. *Invites* Member States to respond promptly to the Secretary-General's request for the resources required, including logistical support capability for rapid deployment of the UNAMIR expanded force level and its support in the field;

10. *Strongly urges* all parties in Rwanda to cooperate fully with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring its freedom of movement and the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance, and *further calls upon* them to treat Kigali airport as a neutral zone under the control of UNAMIR;

11. *Demands* that all parties in Rwanda strictly respect the persons and premises of the United Nations and other organizations serving in Rwanda, and refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping work;

12. *Commends* the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, *encourages* them to continue and increase such assistance, and *urges* others to provide such assistance;

B

Determining that the situation in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

13. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to Rwanda by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts;

14. *Decides also* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 13 above;

(b) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(c) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the embargo imposed by paragraph 13 above and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

15. *Calls upon* all States, *including States* not Members of the United Nations, and international organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of the adoption of this resolution;

16. Decides that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 13 and 15 above do not apply to act related to UNAMIR and UNOMUR;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

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18. Requests the Secretary-General to present a report as soon as possible on the investiga serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict;

19. Invites the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, in coordination with the countries in the region, to continue their efforts to achieve a political settlement in Rwanda within framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

20. Decides to keep the situation in Rwanda under constant review and requests the Secretar to report further, including on the humanitarian situation, within five weeks of the adoption of this resolution and again in good time before the expiration of the current mandate of UNAMIR;

21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/919 Termination of mandatory arms embargo and other restrictions against South Africa

Date: 25 May 1994 Meeting: 3379
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of South Africa, in particular resolutions 282 (1970 (1977), 421 (1977), 558 (1984) and 591 (1986),

Welcoming the first all-race multiparty election and the establishment of a united, democratic racial government of South Africa, which was inaugurated on 10 May 1994,

Taking note of the letter of 18 May 1994 from President Nelson R. Mandela of the Republic of S Africa (S/1994/606, annex),

Stressing the urgent need to facilitate the process of reintegration of South Africa in the international community, including the United Nations system,

1. Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to terminate fort the mandatory arms embargo and other restrictions related to South Africa imposed by resolution 418 (1 4 November 1977;

2. Decides also to end forthwith all other measures against South Africa contained in resolu the Security Council, in particular those referred to in resolutions 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970, 558 (13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986;

3. *Decides further* to dissolve the Committee of the Security Council established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, effective from the date of the adoption of the present resolution;

4. *Invites* all States to consider reflecting the provisions of this resolution as appropriate in their legislation.

S/920 Extension of mandate of UN Observer Mission in El Salvador

Date: 26 May 1994 Meeting: 3381
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 832 (1993) of 27 May 1993 and 888 (1993) of 30 November 1993,

Recalling also its presidential statements of 18 March 1993 (S/25427), 11 June 1993 (S/25929), 5 November 1993 (S/26695) and 7 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/15),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 May 1994 (S/1994/561 and Add.1*),

Having considered also the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1994 (S/1994/375) and 4 May 1994 (S/1994/536), on the observation of the electoral process,

Noting with satisfaction the successful completion of the electoral process in El Salvador, despite irregularities that had no impact on the election results as a whole,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to support the full and early implementation of the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) to maintain and consolidate peace and promote reconciliation in El Salvador,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's observation that there have been notable advances in the process of national reconciliation, particularly the integration of the FMLN into the political life of El Salvador,

Concerned at the continuing delays in fully implementing several important components of the Peace Accords, including *inter alia* the deployment of the National Civil Police and the phasing out of the National Police, the questions related to the transfer of lands, the reintegration into civilian society of ex-combatants and war disabled and several recommendations of the Commission on the Truth,

Noting with satisfaction, in this context, the conclusion, on 19 May 1994, of an "Agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the most important agreements pending" (S/1994/612, annex) between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN, *Welcoming* the commitment of the President-elect of El Salvador, reiterated before the Secretary-General, to comply fully with all Peace Accords and to consolidate national reconciliation as reported in th Secretary-General's letter of 24 May 1994 (S/1994/612),

Welcoming also the work of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) and *noting* it vital importance to the peace and reconciliation process in El Salvador,

Reiterating the necessity, in this as in all peace-keeping operations, to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1. *Welcomes* the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1994 (S/1994/375), 4 May 1994 (S/1994/536) and 11 May 1994 (S/1994/561);

2. *Welcomes* the fact that both the first and the second round of the elections took place under appropriate conditions in terms of freedom, competitiveness and security;

3. *Expresses concern* that important elements of the Peace Accords remain only partially implemente

4. *Reaffirms* its support for the Secretary-General's use of his good offices towards the early completion of the El Salvador peace process;

5. *Calls upon* all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Representative and ONUSAL in their task of verifying implementation by the parties of their commitments;

6. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN strictly to comply with the "Agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the most important agreements pending";

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this context, to keep the Security Council informed, as appropriate, on progress made on the implementation of the above-mentioned Agreement, and to report no later than 31 August 1994 on compliance with its timetable and on other relevant issues including measures undertak to contain the costs of ONUSAL;

8. *Stresses* the need to ensure that, under appropriate verification by the United Nations, the polic and public security provisions of the Peace Accords are scrupulously observed, in particular the completion o the demobilization of the National Police, as well as the enhancement of the civilian character of the Nation Civil Police, in accordance with the timetable agreed by the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN;

9. *Urges* all concerned to remove all obstacles facing implementation of all aspects of the land transfer programmes, so that they are completed within the timetable agreed by the parties;

10. *Stresses* the need to accelerate reintegration programmes for ex-combatants of both sides in conformity with the timetable agreed by the parties;

11. *Reaffirms* the need for full and timely implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth;

12. *Urges* all States, as well as the international institutions engaged in the fields of developme and finance, to contribute promptly and generously in support of the implementation of all aspects of the Pea Accords;

13. *Decides* to extend the mandate of ONUSAL until 30 November 1994 in the terms recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 11 May 1994 (S/1994/561);

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 1 November 1994 on ONUSAL, including on the fulfilment and completion of its mandate and on modalities for its progressive withdrawal; and *invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with competent specialized agencies, to prepare modalities for assistance to El Salvador, within the framework of the Peace Accords, for the post-ONUSAL period;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

/921 Renewal of mandate of UN Disengagement Observer Force

Date: 26 May 1994 Meeting: 3382
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1994/587 and Corr.1),

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1994;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

/922 Extension of mandate of UN Angola Verification Mission

Date: 31 May 1994 Meeting: 3384
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the letter dated 14 April 1994 (S/1994/445) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/611) dated 24 May 1994, *Reaffirming* its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance of United Nations support in fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Commending the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and those of the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process and of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States in particular Zambia, and *encouraging* them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Recalling its readiness, in principle, in accordance with resolution 903 (1994), to consider authorizing promptly an increase of the strength of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) to its previous level,

Noting, however, with grave concern the resurgence of military operations throughout the territory of Angola which cause continued suffering to the civilian population and hamper the effective implementation of the current mandate of UNAVEM II,

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993),

Concerned also at the protracted duration of the Lusaka Peace Talks and *reaffirming* the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

Reiterating its strong appeal to the Government of the Republic of Angola and UNITA to show the good faith and flexibility needed to reach an early and comprehensive settlement at the Lusaka Peace Talks,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 24 May 1994;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the UNAVEM II until 30 June 1994;

3. *Stresses* that its future decision concerning Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace;

4. *Welcomes* the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process, *urges* UNITA to do likewise and *encourages* both parties to finalize outstanding details without further procrastination to allow the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Peace Talks;

5. *Reaffirms* its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola in the event a comprehensive peace settlement is reached;

6. *Declares* its intention to reconsider the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate of UNAVEM II;

7. *Decides*, in view of the direct negotiations continuing between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but reiterates its readiness to consider at any time further steps in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendation by the Secretary-General, either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

8. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993);

9. *Strongly deplores* the resurgence of military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 903 (1994) and *reiterates* its demand that both parties cease immediately all offensive military operations;

10. *Further deplores* in this regard the worsening of the humanitarian situation and *condemns* acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts, and all actions which would inhibit the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief and humanitarian relief workers;

11. *Commends* those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and *strongly appeals* to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, as soon as there is progress, and in any case by 30 June 1994, a report on the Lusaka Peace Talks and on the continued political will of the parties to achieve a lasting peace, with recommendations for the future United Nations presence in Angola;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

/RES/923 *Renewal of mandate of UN Operation in Somalia*

Date: 31 May 1994 Meeting: 3385
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 May 1994 (S/1994/614),

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to assisting the Somali people to attain political reconciliation and reconstruction,

Emphasizing in this context that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and for rebuilding their country, *Stressing* the importance the Council attaches to the Somali parties working seriously to achieve peac and national reconciliation in their country and to their fulfilling in good faith all obligations and agreements to which they commit themselves,

Welcoming the Declaration of the Leaders of the Somali Political Organizations signed in Nairobi, Kenya, on 24 March 1994 (S/1994/614, annex I), which, *inter alia*, committed the Somali parties to restore peac throughout Somalia, to set up rules and procedures of voting and criteria of participation in the national reconciliation conference, to convene a national reconciliation conference to elect a President, Vice-Presidents, and to appoint a Prime Minister, to complete and review the formation of local authorities, and to establish an independent judiciary,

Welcoming also the Lower Juba regional conference,

Concerned none the less at the delays in the reconciliation process, and at the deterioration in the security situation,

Condemning the continuing incidents of fighting and banditry and, in particular, violence and armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts,

Paying tribute to those troops and humanitarian personnel of several countries who have been killed o injured while serving in Somalia,

Re-emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping throughout Somalia,

Paying tribute to the humanitarian work being undertaken by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in difficult conditions to assist the people of Somalia,

Taking note that all Somali leaders have appealed to UNOSOM II to continue supporting their reconciliation and rehabilitation efforts,

Reaffirming the objective that UNOSOM II complete its mission by March 1995,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security and having regard to the exceptional circumstances, including in particular the absence of a government in Somalia, and *acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/614);

2. *Decides* to renew the mandate of UNOSOM II for an additional period expiring on 30 September 1994, subject to a review by the Council no later than 29 July 1994 based on a report by the Secretary-General on th humanitarian mission carried out by UNOSOM and on the political and security situation in Somalia and progress made in achieving national reconciliation, in the light of which report and review the Security Council may request the Secretary-General to prepare options regarding UNOSOM's mandate and future operations;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General, his Acting Special Representative and the personnel of UNOSOM II for their efforts towards improving the conditions of the Somali people and in encouraging the process of political reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

4. *Strongly urges* all parties in Somalia to cooperate fully with UNOSOM II, to carry out the commitments and implement the agreements which they have signed including those relating to the voluntary disarmament, and to pursue without further delay the negotiations aimed at achieving national reconciliation;

5. *Demands* that all parties in Somalia refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work in the country;

6. *Reaffirms* the obligations of States to implement fully the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

7. *Further welcomes* the progress made by UNOSOM II in establishing the justice and police programmes and *calls* for their acceleration;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have contributed troops or provided logistical or other assistance to UNOSOM II or have offered to do so, and *underlines*, in this context, the continuing importance of UNOSOM II having at its disposal the necessary troops, civilian personnel, equipment and financial and logistic support to carry out its mandate effectively;

9. *Expresses* its appreciation to those Member States which have extended humanitarian assistance or have supported the Somali justice and police programmes and *encourages* further such contributions on an urgent basis;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

ES/924 Call for immediate cease-fire in Republic of Yemen

Date: 1 June 1994 Meeting: 3386
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Having considered the situation in the Republic of Yemen,

Having regard to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned at the tragic death of innocent civilians,

Appreciating the efforts of the League of Arab States, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the neighbouring States, and other concerned States to contribute to a peaceful resolution of the conflict and to ensure peace and stability in the Republic of Yemen,

Considering that the continuance of the situation could endanger peace and security in the region,

1. *Calls* for an immediate cease-fire;

2. *Urges* an immediate cessation of the supply of arms and other *matériel* which might contribute to the continuation of the conflict;

3. *Reminds* all concerned that their political differences cannot be resolved through the use of force and *urges* them to return immediately to negotiations which will permit a peaceful resolution of thei differences and a restoration of peace and stability;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to send a fact-finding mission to the area as soon as practic to assess prospects for a renewed dialogue among all those concerned and for further efforts by them to re their differences;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it on the situation at an appropriate time, but n later than one week after the completion of the fact-finding mission;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/925 *Extension of mandate of UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda*

Date: 8 June 1994 Meeting: 3388
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution (1994) of 21 April 1994 and 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, which set out the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 31 May 1994 (S/1994/640),

Bearing in mind the statement made by the President of the Council on 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22),

Reaffirming its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,

Noting with concern that, to date, the parties have not ceased hostilities, agreed to a cease-fir brought an end to the violence and carnage affecting civilians,

Noting with the gravest concern the reports indicating that acts of genocide have occurred in Rwa and *recalling* in this context that genocide constitutes a crime punishable under international law,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of the ongoing violence in Rwanda and, in particular, the systematic killing of thousands of civilians,

Expressing its outrage that the perpetrators of these killings have been able to operate and cont operating within Rwanda with impunity,

Noting that UNAMIR is not to have the role of a buffer force between the two parties,

Noting also that UNAMIR's expanded military component will continue only as long as and to the ext that it is needed to contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilian risk in Rwanda and to provide security, as required, to humanitarian relief operations, Underscoring that the internal displacement of some 1.5 million Rwandans facing starvation and disease and the massive exodus of refugees to neighbouring countries constitute a humanitarian crisis of enormous proportions,

Reiterating the importance of the Arusha Peace Agreement as the basis for the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Rwanda,

Commending the countries which have provided humanitarian assistance to Rwandan refugees, as well as emergency aid to alleviate the sufferings of the Rwandan people, and those countries which have contributed troops and logistical support to UNAMIR, and reiterating the urgent need for coordinated international action in this respect,

Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the contributions of the countries of the region, especially that of the facilitator of the Arusha peace process, and encouraging them to continue their efforts,

Welcoming the visit to Rwanda and to the region by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Noting the appointment, pursuant to resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994 adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, of a Special Rapporteur for Rwanda,

Reaffirming its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report of 31 May 1994 (S/1994/640);

2. Endorses the Secretary-General's proposals contained therein for the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR, in particular:

(a) The immediate initiation of the deployment of the two additional battalions in phase 2 in close synchronization with phase 1;

(b) The continuation of urgent preparations for the deployment of the two battalions envisaged for phase 3; and

(c) Flexible implementation of all three phases to ensure effective use of available resources to accomplish the tasks listed in paragraphs 4 (a) and (b) below;

3. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR, expiring on 29 July 1994, until 9 December 1994;

4. Reaffirms that UNAMIR, in addition to continuing to act as an intermediary between the parties in an attempt to secure their agreement to a cease-fire, will:

(a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas; and

(b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

5. *Recognizes* that UNAMIR may be required to take action in self-defence against persons or groups who threaten protected sites and populations, United Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief;

6. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict cease hostilities, agree to a cease-fire and immediately take steps to bring an end to systematic killings in areas under their control;

7. *Welcomes* the assurances of both parties to cooperate with UNAMIR in carrying out its mandate, *recognizes* that such cooperation will be essential to the effective implementation of the mandate, and *demands* that both parties adhere to those assurances;

8. *Demands further* that all parties cease forthwith any incitement, especially through the mass media, to violence or ethnic hatred;

9. *Urges* Member States to respond promptly to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support capability for rapid deployment of additional UNAMIR forces;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that UNAMIR extend the close cooperation it has with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office also to the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda appointed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

11. *Demands* that all parties in Rwanda strictly respect the persons and premises of the United Nations and other organizations serving in Rwanda, and refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping work;

12. *Emphasizes* the necessity that, *inter alia*:

(a) All appropriate steps be taken to ensure the security and safety of the operation and personnel engaged in the operation; and

(b) The security and safety arrangements undertaken extend to all persons engaged in the operation;

13. *Commends* the efforts of States, United Nations agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, *encourages* them to continue and increase such assistance, and *urges* others to provide such assistance;

14. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a special trust fund for Rwanda and *invites* the international community to contribute generously to it;

15. *Commends* the tireless efforts of the UNAMIR Force Commander to prevent more innocent lives from being lost, and to bring about a cease-fire between the parties;

16. *Commends also* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to achieve a political settlement in Rwanda within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement, *invites* them, in coordination with the OAU and countries in the region, to continue their efforts, and *demands* that the parties undertake serious efforts to bring about political reconciliation;

17. Decides to keep the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR under constant review and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as appropriate, and in any case no later than 9 August 1994 and 9 October 1994, on progress made by UNAMIR in the discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards a cease-fire and political reconciliation;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

ES/926 Termination of mandate of UN Aouzou Strip Observer Group

Date: 13 June 1994 Meeting: 3389
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 915 (1994) of 4 May 1994,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1994 (S/1994/672);

2. Commends the work of the members of the United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG);

3. Notes with appreciation the cooperation extended by the Government of Chad and the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to UNASOG in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement signed at Surt on 4 April 1994;

4. Decides to terminate the mandate of UNASOG with immediate effect.

RES/927 Extension of mandate of UN Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

Date: 15 June 1994 Meeting: 3390
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 7 June 1994 (S/1994/680 and Add.1),

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six and one half months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1994, *Expressing* concern that during the period reviewed in the Secretary-General's report, UNFICYP patrol continued to encounter interference in or around the buffer zone, that cease-fire violations continued and th no progress was made on an unmanning agreement,

Concerned also that there has been no progress towards a final political solution, no significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and no reduction of defence spending in t Republic of Cyprus,

Recalling its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular its provisions on the financin of UNFICYP,

Recalling also its resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

Noting that it is continuing its consideration of the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus of 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629) and that a further communication is awaited on the subject

1. *Extends* the stationing in Cyprus of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 31 December 1994;

2. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone and to extend their full cooperation to UNFICYP;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the structure and strength of the force wit a view to possible restructuring of it;

4. *Urges* all concerned to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus to help restor confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as set out in the Set of Ideas;

5. *Calls upon once again* the military authorities on both sides, in line with paragraph 3 of resolution 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993, to begin discussions with UNFICYP without further delay with a view to entering into mutual commitments to prohibit along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit also the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone;

6. *Calls also upon* the military authorities on both sides to cooperate with UNFICYP in extending th 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other;

7. *Urges also* the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation between the two communities as recommended in paragraph 7 of resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993;

8. *Stresses* the urgent need for the implementation of the confidence-building measures referred to in the report of the Secretary-General dated 1 July 1993 (S/26026);

9. Stresses also that it will conduct a thorough and comprehensive review of the situation, including the role of the United Nations in Cyprus and the progress achieved towards a political settlement, in the context of its consideration of the Secretary-General's report of 30 May 1994 and the further communication, and in particular a re-evaluation based upon the options proposed by the Secretary-General;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 15 December 1994.

S/RES/928 Final Extension of mandate of UN Observer Mission for Uganda-Rwanda

Date: 20 June 1994 Meeting: 3391
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993,

Recalling its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), as well as its resolutions 893 (1994) of 6 January 1994, 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994, 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

Having examined the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/715) on the United Nations Observer Mission for Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) dated 16 June 1994,

Welcoming the extension, as of 14 May 1994, of UNOMUR's observation and monitoring activities to the entire Uganda/Rwanda border,

Stressing the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo of all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Rwanda, as described in paragraph 13 of its resolution 918 (1994),

Considering that the issue of arms flows is one of the major areas of concern in the cease-fire talks currently being held between the Rwandese parties under the auspices of UNAMIR,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/715);

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMUR for a final period of three months until 21 September 1994 and agrees that during this period the number of military observers should be reduced by phases;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the termination of UNOMUR before the completion of its mandate;

4. Expresses appreciation to the Government of Uganda for the cooperation and support it has extended to UNOMUR;

5. *Stresses* the importance of continued cooperation between the Ugandan authorities and UNOMU

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/929 Authorization to Member States cooperating with Secretary-General to conduct temporary multinat operation, under national command and control, to protect civilians in Rwanda

Date: 22 June 1994 Meeting: 3392
Vote: 10-0-5

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutio 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the and force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR),

Determined to contribute to the resumption of the process of political settlement under the Arus Peace Agreement and *encouraging* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Rwanda to contin redouble their efforts at the national, regional and international levels to promote these objectives,

Stressing the importance of the cooperation of all parties for the fulfilment of the objectives United Nations in Rwanda,

Having considered the letter of the Secretary-General of 19 June 1994 (S/1994/728),

Taking into account the time needed to gather the necessary resources for the effective deployme UNAMIR, as expanded in resolutions 918 (1994) and 925 (1994),

Noting the offer by Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General towards the fulfilment the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda (S/1994/734), and *stressing* the strictly humanitarian char of this operation which shall be conducted in an impartial and neutral fashion, and shall not constitute interposition force between the parties,

Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and neighbouring States to bring peace to Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the continuation of systematic and widespread killings of the civilian popul in Rwanda,

Recognizing that the current situation in Rwanda constitutes a unique case which demands an urge response by the international community,

Determining that the magnitude of the humanitarian crisis in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's letter dated 19 June 1994 (S/1994/728) and *agrees* that a multinational operation may be set up for humanitarian purposes in Rwanda until UNAMIR is brought up to t necessary strength;

2. Welcomes also the offer by Member States (S/1994/734) to cooperate with the Secretary-General in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda through the establishment of a temporary operation under national command and control aimed at contributing, in an impartial way, to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, on the understanding that the costs of implementing the offer will be borne by the Member States concerned;

3. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to conduct the operation referred to in paragraph 2 above using all necessary means to achieve the humanitarian objectives set out in subparagraphs 4 (a) and (b) of resolution 925 (1994);

4. Decides that the mission of Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General will be limited to a period of two months following the adoption of the present resolution, unless the Secretary-General determines at an earlier date that the expanded UNAMIR is able to carry out its mandate;

5. Commends the offers already made by Member States of troops for the expanded UNAMIR;

6. Calls upon all Member States to respond urgently to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support, in order to enable expanded UNAMIR to fulfil its mandate effectively as soon as possible and requests the Secretary-General to identify and coordinate the supply of the essential equipment required by troops committed to the expanded UNAMIR;

7. Welcomes, in this respect, the offers already made by Member States of equipment for troop contributors to UNAMIR and calls on other Members to offer such support, including the possibility of comprehensive provision of equipment to specific troop contributors, to speed UNAMIR's expanded force deployment;

8. Requests Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to coordinate closely with UNAMIR and also requests the Secretary-General to set up appropriate mechanisms to this end;

9. Demands that all parties to the conflict and others concerned immediately bring to an end all killings of civilian populations in areas under their control and allow Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to implement fully the mission set forth in paragraph 3 above;

10. Requests the States concerned and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to report to the Council on a regular basis, the first such report to be made no later than fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution, on the implementation of this operation and the progress made towards the fulfilment of the objectives referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made towards completing the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR within the framework of the report due no later than 9 August 1994 under paragraph 17 of resolution 925 (1994), as well as on progress towards the resumption of the process of political settlement under the Arusha Peace Agreement;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Vote on Resolution 929 (1994)

In favour: Argentina, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, Oman, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spai United Kingdom, United States.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, China, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan.

S/RES/930 Termination of UN Observer Mission in South Africa

Date: 27 June 1994 Meeting: 3393
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 and 894 (1994) of 14 January 1994,

Noting with great satisfaction the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic governm South Africa,

Welcoming General Assembly resolutions A/RES/48/13 C and A/RES/48/258 A of 23 June 1994,

1. *Welcomes* the final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission i South Africa (UNOMSA) (S/1994/717);

2. *Commends* the vital role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and together with the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union, in support of t establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

3. *Decides* that, with the successful completion of its mandate, UNOMSA is terminated forthwit

4. *Also decides* that it has concluded its consideration of the item entitled "The question of Africa" and hereby *removes* this item from the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

S/RES/931 Reiteration of call for an immediate cease-fire in Republic of Yemen

Date: 29 June 1994 Meeting: 3394
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 924 (1994) of 1 June 1994 on the situation in the Republic of Yemen (Yemen), Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the fact-finding mission to Yemen dated 27 June 1994 (S/1994/764),

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy and the League of Arab States,

Strongly supporting the Secretary-General's call for an immediate and complete halt to the shelling of the city of Aden, and condemning the failure to heed this call,

Deeply disturbed that no cease-fire has been implemented or sustained despite several cease-fire declarations by both sides,

Deeply concerned at the situation in Yemen, and, in particular, the deteriorating humanitarian situation in many parts of the country,

Alarmed by reports of the continuing provision of arms and other matériel,

1. Reiterates its call for an immediate cease-fire;

2. Stresses the importance of the existence and effective implementation of a cease-fire covering all ground, naval and air operations, including provisions on the positioning of heavy weapons out of range of Aden;

3. Strongly deplores the infliction of civilian casualties and destruction resulting from the continuing military assault on Aden;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to continue talks under their auspices with all concerned, with a view to implementing a durable cease-fire and to the possible establishment of a mechanism acceptable to both sides, preferably involving countries of the region, to monitor, encourage respect for, help to prevent violations of the cease-fire and to report to the Secretary-General;

5. Reiterates its call for an immediate cessation of the supply of arms and other matériel;

6. Reiterates that political differences cannot be resolved through the use of force, deeply regrets the failure of all concerned to resume their political dialogue and urges them to do so immediately and without preconditions, thus permitting a peaceful resolution of their differences and the restoration of peace and stability, and requests the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to examine appropriate ways of facilitating these aims;

7. Expresses its deep concern at the humanitarian situation resulting from the conflict, requests the Secretary-General to use the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the needs of those affected by the conflict, in particular the inhabitants of Aden and those displaced by the conflict, and urges all concerned to provide humanitarian access and facilitate the distribution of relief supplies to those in need wherever they may be located;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide a progress report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and in any event within 15 days of the adoption of this resolution;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/932 *Extension of mandate of UN Angola Verification Mission*

Date: 30 June 1994 Meeting: 3395
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/740 and Add.1) dated 20 June 1994,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and rel Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance of United Nations support in fostering the peace process and adva the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Stressing the importance it attaches to UNITA's acceptance without reservation of the results of democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to their abiding full the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Stressing also that its future decisions concerning Angola will take into account the extent to the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

Strongly urging both parties, and in particular UNITA, to exercise maximum flexibility and good in the negotiations in Lusaka at this crucial stage and to refrain from any acts which could delay their and successful completion,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and those of the thre observer States to the Angolan Peace Process and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbo States in particular Zambia, and *encouraging* them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resoluti the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Securit Council resolutions,

Recalling its readiness, in principle, in accordance with resolution 922 (1994), to consider authorizing promptly an increase of the strength of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVE to its previous level,

Noting, however, with grave concern the intensification of military operations throughout the territory of Angola which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population, hamper the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Peace Talks and the effective implementation of the current mandate of UNAVEM II,

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolutio 864 (1993),

Concerned also at the protracted duration of the Lusaka Peace Talks and *reaffirming* the importanc attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion, Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 June 1994;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until 30 September 1994;

3. Calls upon both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka and urges them to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining points on the agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire, and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination;

4. Welcomes the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process, and strongly urges UNITA to do likewise;

5. Declares its readiness to impose additional measures against UNITA as indicated in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) if by 31 July 1994 UNITA has not formally accepted the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States and declares further that in such case it will decide what further measures it will impose;

6. Welcomes the preparations and the contingency planning undertaken by the Secretary-General for an appropriate United Nations presence in Angola once a comprehensive peace settlement is reached, and reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. Declares its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate of UNAVEM II;

8. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) and in that context urges the two neighbouring States which have so far failed to respond substantively to requests from the Committee established by resolution 864 (1993) for information required regarding alleged sanctions violations to do so promptly, and requests the Committee to provide a report to the Council, by 15 July 1994, on compliance with the sanctions regime and in particular on possible violations of that regime by those neighbouring States;

9. Strongly deplores the intensification of offensive military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 922 (1994) and reiterates its demand that both parties cease immediately all military operations;

10. Further deplores in this regard the worsening of the humanitarian situation and strongly condemns acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts, and all actions which inhibit the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief and humanitarian relief workers;

11. Strongly urges both parties to grant immediately security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations, and to refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

12. Commends those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly on the pr of the Lusaka Peace Talks as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola and to this e requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 31 July 1994;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/933 *Extension of mandate of UN Mission in Haiti*

Date: 30 June 1994 Meeting: 3397
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994 and 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994,

Deeply concerned by the continued obstruction to the dispatch of the United Nations Mission in (UNMIH), pursuant to resolution 867 (1993), and the failure of the Armed Forces of Haiti to carry out th responsibilities to allow the mission to begin its work,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 20 June 1994 (S/1994/742) and 28 June (S/1994/765),

Noting resolution MRE/RES.6/94, adopted unanimously by the ad hoc meeting of Ministers of Foreig Affairs of the Organization of American States on 9 June 1994, which, *inter alia*, calls for a strengthen the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH),

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New Yor (S/26297),

Recalling also the Statement of Conclusions of the Friends of the Secretary-General on Haiti of 3 June 1994 (S/1994/686),

Welcoming the measures taken by Member States at the national level aimed at further strengtheni impact of sanctions,

Noting the importance of the rapid dispatch of UNMIH as soon as conditions permit,

Condemning the recent escalation of violations of international humanitarian law and the naming so-called "de facto III government",

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Haiti, and *stressing* the need fo increased assistance from the international community to meet the humanitarian needs of the Haitian peopl

Noting with concern that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to peace and se in the region,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of UNMIH until 31 July 1994;

2. Strongly deplores the refusal of the military authorities to implement the Governors Island Agreement;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible, but no later than 15 July 1994, with specific recommendations on the strength, composition, cost and duration of UNMIH, appropriate to its expansion and deployment, as recommended by the Secretary-General, after the departure of the senior Haitian military leadership as called for in resolution 917 (1994); such recommendations should include, inter alia, means by which UNMIH could, in due course, assist the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibility to provide security for the international presence, senior Haitian government officials and key installations, and in assisting Haitian authorities to assure public order and in the holding of legislative elections to be called by the legitimate constitutional authorities;

4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to identify personnel, plan and make prior arrangements to enable the Security Council to authorize the rapid deployment of UNMIH, once the Secretary-General reports to the Council and the proper environment for such a deployment has been created;

5. Invites Member States to prepare to provide promptly the troops, police, civilian personnel, equipment and logistical support required for the appropriate configuration of UNMIH;

6. Decides to keep the situation in Haiti under constant review, and expresses its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations for a future UNMIH that the Secretary-General, as requested, may make concerning the deployment of UNMIH in the light of developments;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/934 Extension of mandate of UN Mission in Georgia

Date: 30 June 1994 Meeting: 3398
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993, 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994, 901 (1994) of 4 March 1994 and 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report of 16 June 1994 (S/1994/725),

Recalling the letter of 16 June 1994 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General (S/1994/714),

Noting the letter of 21 June 1994 from the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General (S/1994/732), Noting that talks between the parties on a comprehensive political settlement will resume short urging the parties to achieve substantive progress towards a political settlement consistent with the principles set out in its previous resolutions,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report of 16 June 1994;

2. Notes with satisfaction the beginning of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) assistan the zone of conflict, in response to the request of the parties, on the basis of the 14 May 1994 Agreem Cease-fire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, Annex I), in continued coordination with the United Nat Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), and on the basis of further coordinating arrangements with UNOMIG agreed by the time of the Council's consideration of the Secretary-General's recommendations on the exp of UNOMIG;

3. Decides to extend until 21 July 1994 the existing mandate of the United Nations Observer Mi in Georgia (UNOMIG) at its current authorized strength, within which period the further expansion of UNO recommended in the Secretary-General's report of 6 June 1994 (S/1994/529/Add.1) will be addressed;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the letter of 16 June 1994 from the Presid the Security Council (S/1994/714), to report to the Council on the outcome of discussions between UNOMIG parties and the CIS peace-keeping force designed to reach an agreement on the arrangements which would e the ground for coordination between an expanded UNOMIG and the CIS peace-keeping force;

5. Reaffirms its readiness to consider detailed recommendations on the expansion of UNOMIG alo lines of the ideas set out in paragraph 7 of the Secretary-General's report of 6 June 1994;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/935 Establishment of Commission of Experts to investigate violations of international humanitarian l in Rwanda

Date: 1 July 1994 Meeting: 3400
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda,

Reaffirming, in particular, resolutions 918 (1994) and 925 (1994), which expanded the United Nati Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and stressing in this connection the need for early deployment of expanded UNAMIR to enable it to carry out its mandate,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 30 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/21 which the Security Council, inter alia, condemned all breaches of international humanitarian law in Rwand particularly those perpetrated against the civilian population, and recalled that persons who instigate or participate in such acts are individually responsible,

Recalling also the requests it addressed to the Secretary-General in the statement by the Presid the Security Council of 30 April 1994 and in resolution 918 (1994), concerning the investigation of serio violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict, Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1994 (S/1994/640), in which he noted that massacres and killings have continued in a systematic manner throughout Rwanda and also noted that only a proper investigation can establish the facts in order to enable the determination of responsibility,

Welcoming the visit to Rwanda and to the region by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and noting the appointment, pursuant to resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994 adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, of a Special Rapporteur for Rwanda,

Expressing once again its grave concern at the continuing reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law, including acts of genocide, have been committed in Rwanda,

Recalling that all persons who commit or authorize the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those violations and should be brought to justice,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse information submitted pursuant to the present resolution, together with such further information as the Commission of Experts may obtain through its own investigations or the efforts of other persons or bodies, including the information made available by the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda, with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda, including the evidence of possible acts of genocide;

2. Calls upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to grave violations of international humanitarian law, including breaches of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, committed in Rwanda during the conflict, and requests States, relevant United Nations bodies, and relevant organizations to make this information available within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution and as appropriate thereafter, and to provide appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts referred to in paragraph 1;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the establishment of the Commission of Experts, and further requests the Secretary-General, within four months from the establishment of the Commission of Experts, to report to the Council, on the conclusions of the Commission and to take account of these conclusions in any recommendations for further appropriate steps;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General and as appropriate the High Commissioner for Human Rights through the Secretary-General to make the information submitted to the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda available to the Commission of Experts and to facilitate adequate coordination and cooperation between the work of the Commission of Experts and the Special Rapporteur in the performance of their respective tasks;

5. Urges all concerned fully to cooperate with the Commission of Experts in the accomplishment of its mandate, including responding positively to requests from the Commission for assistance and access in pursuing investigations;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/936 Appointment of Prosecutor for International War Crimes Tribunal for Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed In Territory of Former Yugoslavia

Date: 8 July 1994 Meeting: 3401
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having regard to Article 16 (4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecutio Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (S/25704),

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mr. Richard J. Goldstone for the p of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal,

Appoints Mr. Richard J. Goldstone as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

S/RES/937 Expansion of UN Observer Mission in Georgia

Date: 21 July 1994 Meeting: 3407
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994, 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994 and 934 (1994) of 30 June 1994,

Recalling the letter of 16 June 1994 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretar General (S/1994/714),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1994 (S/1994/818 and Add.1),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Geor and the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes i conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement on volunt return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), signed in Moscow on 4 April 1994,

Welcoming the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 199 (S/1994/583),

Recognizing the importance of consistent and full compliance with the Declaration on measures fo political settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict (S/1994/397, annex I) and the Quadripartite Agreem

Stressing the crucial importance of progress in the negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to reach a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, based on the principles set out in its previous resolutions,

Stressing also that this progress would allow the Council to reconsider the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, as proposed in the letter of 7 September 1993 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia and of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General (S/26478),

Stressing further the need to prevent any resumption of hostilities in the area,

Deeply concerned about the humanitarian situation, and the dangers which could arise within the region if the large numbers of refugees and displaced persons are not able to return to their homes in secure conditions,

Taking note of the address of the Head of State of the Republic of Georgia of 16 May 1994, and that of the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Abkhazia of 15 May 1994, to the Council of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and recognizing that the deployment of a CIS peace-keeping force to the area is predicated upon the request and consent of the parties to the conflict,

Noting the statements in the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General of 21 June 1994 (S/1994/732, annex) concerning the mandate of the CIS peace-keeping force and its duration,

Noting with satisfaction the readiness of the Russian Federation to continue to inform the members of the Security Council on the activities of the CIS peace-keeping force,

Welcoming the closer cooperation and coordination envisaged between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE, in particular as regards their efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement in the Republic of Georgia,

Underlining the importance of the relevant provisions of the documents of the Helsinki Summit of the CSCE of 1992 (S/24370) and of the ministerial meeting of the CSCE held in Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993 (S/26843), including those concerning peace-keeping activities in the CSCE area,

Noting the assurances given by the parties and the representatives of the CIS peace-keeping force concerning the full freedom of movement for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) in the performance of its mandate, both within the zone of operations of the CIS peace-keeping force and in other relevant parts of the territory of the Republic of Georgia,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1994;

2. Calls upon the parties to intensify their efforts to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement under the auspices of the United Nations with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the CSCE, and welcomes the wish of the parties to see the United Nations continue to be actively involved in the pursuit of a political settlement;

3. Commends the efforts of the members of the CIS directed towards the maintenance of a cease-fire in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and the promotion of the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in accordance with the Agreement signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 in full cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement;

4. Welcomes the contribution made by the Russian Federation, and indications of further contributions from other members of the CIS, of a peace-keeping force, in response to the request of the parties, pursuant to the 14 May Agreement, in coordination with UNOMIG on the basis of the arrangements described in the Secretary-General's report of 12 July 1994, and in accordance with the established principles and practices of the United Nations;

5. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to increase the strength of UNOMIG, as required, up t 136 military observers with appropriate civilian support staff;

6. Decides also that the mandate of an expanded UNOMIG, based upon the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report, shall be as follows:

(a) To monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994;

(b) To observe the operation of the CIS peace-keeping force within the framework of the implementation of the Agreement;

(c) To verify, through observation and patrolling, that troops of the parties do not remain in or re enter the security zone and that heavy military equipment does not remain or is not reintroduced in the security zone or the restricted weapons zone;

(d) To monitor the storage areas for heavy military equipment withdrawn from the security zone and the restricted weapons zone in cooperation with the CIS peace-keeping force as appropriate;

(e) To monitor the withdrawal of troops of the Republic of Georgia from the Kodori valley to places beyond the boundaries of Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;

(f) To patrol regularly the Kodori valley;

(g) To investigate, at the request of either party or the CIS peace-keeping force or on its own initiative, reported or alleged violations of the Agreement and to attempt to resolve or contribute to the resolution of such incidents;

(h) To report regularly to the Secretary-General within its mandate, in particular on the implementation of the Agreement, any violations and their investigation by UNOMIG, as well as other relevant developments;

(i) To maintain close contacts with both parties to the conflict and to cooperate with the CIS peace keeping force and, by its presence in the area, to contribute to conditions conducive to the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons;

7. Notes the Secretary-General's intention to write to the Chairman of the Council of Heads of State of the CIS on the respective roles and responsibilities of UNOMIG and the CIS peace-keeping force and requests the Secretary-General to establish an appropriate arrangement to that effect, and requests the commanders of UNOMIG and the CIS peace-keeping force to conclude and implement the appropriate arrangements on the ground described in the Secretary-General's report of 12 July 1994 (S/1994/818) for coordination and cooperation between UNOMIG and the CIS peace-keeping force in the implementation of their respective tasks;

8. Calls upon the parties to the conflict to extend full support, necessary protection and freedom of movement to UNOMIG in the performance of its mandate both within the zone of operations of the CIS peace-keeping force and in other relevant parts of the territory of the Republic of Georgia for it to fulfil its mandate, and requests that a status of mission agreement with the Government of the Republic of Georgia and necessary arrangements with the Abkhaz authorities be concluded without delay;

9. Reaffirms its support for the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in secure conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement, calls upon the parties to honour the commitments they have already made in this regard and to accelerate the process as far as possible, and requests UNHCR to give its full assistance to the implementation of the Quadripartite Agreement on the return of refugees and displaced persons;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions in support of the implementation of the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 and/or for humanitarian aspects including demining, as specified by the donors, which will in particular facilitate the implementation of UNOMIG's mandate, and encourages Member States to contribute thereto;

11. Decides on this basis to extend the mandate of UNOMIG to 13 January 1995;

12. Requests also the Secretary-General to report within three months of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and on the implementation of all aspects of the above-mentioned agreements;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RES/938 Extension of mandate of UN Interim Force in Lebanon

Date: 28 July 1994 Meeting: 3409
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 20 July 1994 (S/1994/856), and taking note of the observations expressed therein, Taking note of the letter dated 13 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Lebanon to the Unit Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/826),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 January 1995;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the rep of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and ot parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

S/RES/939 Request to Secretary-General to begin consultations with view to undertaking a fundamental and far reaching reflection on ways of approaching Cyprus problem

Date: 29 July 1994 Meeting: 3412
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on Cyprus,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629) and his letter of 28 Jun 1994 (S/1994/785), concerning his mission of good offices,

Reaffirming, in this context, that the confidence-building measures, while not an end in themselve nor a substitute for the wider political process, would offer significant benefits to both communities and would facilitate the political process towards an overall settlement,

Recalling the acceptance in principle by both parties of the confidence-building measures, and welcoming the acceptance by the leader of the Greek Cypriot Community of the 21 March 1994 "Draft ideas fo implementing the package of confidence-building measures" (S/1994/785, annex), and welcoming also the considerable progress towards agreement made by the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, as described the Secretary-General's letter of 28 June 1994,

Noting that there is now a substantial measure of agreement on the substance of the confidence-building measures and the modalities for their implementation, but also noting with concern that neither l is yet prepared to proceed to their implementation on the basis outlined in the Secretary-General's letter 28 June 1994, *Having studied* the options and ideas for future action set out in paragraphs 57 to 62 of the Secretary-General's report of 30 May 1994,

1. *Reiterates* that the maintenance of the status quo is unacceptable;

2. *Reaffirms* its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to begin consultations with members of the Council, with the Guarantor Powers, and with the two leaders in Cyprus with a view to undertaking a fundamental and far-reaching reflection on ways of approaching the Cyprus problem in a manner that will yield results, and *reiterates* its call to the parties to demonstrate their commitment by cooperating fully to this end;

4. *Urges*, in this context, the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to achieve agreement on the modalities for implementing the confidence-building measures at the earliest possible time;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by the end of October 1994 including a programme for achieving an overall solution to the issues involved in the Cyprus problem following his consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above and on progress made towards the implementation of the confidence-building measures;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

/RES/940 Authorization to Member States to form a multinational force, under unified command and control, for Haiti

Date: 31 July 1994 Meeting: 3413
Vote: 12-0-2

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994 and 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994,

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New York (S/26297),

Condemning the continuing disregard of those agreements by the illegal de facto regime, and the regime's refusal to cooperate with efforts by the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) to bring about their implementation, Gravely concerned by the significant further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Haiti, in particular the continuing escalation by the illegal de facto regime of systematic violations of civil liberties, the desperate plight of Haitian refugees and the recent expulsion of the staff of the International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH), which was condemned in its Presidential statement of 12 July 1994 (S/PRST/1994/32),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1994 (S/1994/828 and Add.1) and 26 July 1994 (S/1994/871),

Taking note of the letter dated 29 July 1994 from the legitimately elected President of Haiti (S/1994/905, annex) and the letter dated 30 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations (S/1994/910),

Reiterating its commitment for the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development of Haiti,

Reaffirming that the goal of the international community remains the restoration of democracy in Haiti and the prompt return of the legitimately elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, within the framework of the Governors Island Agreement,

Recalling that in resolution 873 (1993) the Council confirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of additional measures if the military authorities in Haiti continued to impede the activities of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) or failed to comply in full with its relevant resolutions and the provisions of the Governors Island Agreement,

Determining that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1994 (S/1994/828) and takes note of his support for action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to assist the legitimate Government of Haiti in the maintenance of public order;

2. Recognizes the unique character of the present situation in Haiti and its deteriorating, complex and extraordinary nature, requiring an exceptional response;

3. Determines that the illegal de facto regime in Haiti has failed to comply with the Governors Island Agreement and is in breach of its obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

4. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes Member States to form a multinational force under unified command and control and, in this framework, to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, on the understanding that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating Member States;

5. Approves the establishment, upon adoption of this resolution, of an advance team of UNMIH of not more than sixty personnel, including a group of observers, to establish the appropriate means of coordination with the multinational force, to carry out the monitoring of the operations of the multinational force and other functions described in paragraph 23 of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1994 (S/1994/828), and to assess requirements and to prepare for the deployment of UNMIH upon completion of the mission of the multinational force;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the activities of the team within thirty days of the date of deployment of the multinational force;

7. Decides that the tasks of the advance team as defined in paragraph 5 above will expire on the date of termination of the mission of the multinational force;

8. Decides that the multinational force will terminate its mission and UNMIH will assume the full range of its functions described in paragraph 9 below when a secure and stable environment has been established and UNMIH has adequate force capability and structure to assume the full range of its functions; the determination will be made by the Security Council, taking into account recommendations from the Member States of the multinational force, which are based on the assessment of the commander of the multinational force, and from the Secretary-General;

9. Decides to revise and extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for a period of six months to assist the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities in connection with:

(a) sustaining the secure and stable environment established during the multinational phase and protecting international personnel and key installations; and

(b) the professionalization of the Haitian armed forces and the creation of a separate police force;

10. Requests also that UNMIH assist the legitimate constitutional authorities of Haiti in establishing an environment conducive to the organization of free and fair legislative elections to be called by those authorities and, when requested by them, monitored by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of American States (OAS);

11. Decides to increase the troop level of UNMIH to 6,000 and establishes the objective of completing UNMIH's mission, in cooperation with the constitutional Government of Haiti, not later than February 1996;

12. Invites all States, in particular those in the region, to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by the United Nations and by Member States pursuant to this and other relevant Security Council resolutions;

13. Requests the Member States acting in accordance with paragraph 4 above to report to the Council at regular intervals, the first such report to be made not later than seven days following the deployment of the multinational force;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this resolution at sixty-day intervals starting from the date of deployment of the multinational force;

15. Demands strict respect for the persons and premises of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, other international and humanitarian organizations and diplomatic missions in Haiti, and that no acts of intimidation or violence be directed against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work;

16. Emphasizes the necessity that, inter alia:

(a) All appropriate steps be taken to ensure the security and safety of the operations and personnel engaged in such operations; and

(b) The security and safety arrangements undertaken extend to all persons engaged in the operations;

17. Affirms that the Council will review the measures imposed pursuant to resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994), with a view to lifting them in their entirety, immediately following the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Vote on Resolution 940:

In favour: Argentina, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, China.

Absent: Rwanda.

S/RES/941 Condemnation of violations of international humanitarian law in areas of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under control of Bosnian Serb forces

Date: 23 September 1994 Meeting: 3428
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Taking note of the information provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and that contained in other relevant reports (S/1994/265 and S/1994/674), particularly regarding grave violations of international humanitarian law affecting the non-Serb population in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and systematic campaign of terror perpetrated by the Bosnian Serb forces in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, as described in paragraphs 5 to 79 of the above-mentioned report (S/1994/265),

Emphasizing that this practice of "ethnic cleansing" by the Bosnian Serb forces constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law and poses a serious threat to the peace effort,

Expressing its deep concern over the continued denial by Bosnian Serb forces of prompt and unimpeded access to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas under Bosnian Serb control as demanded by the Security Council in its presidential statement of 2 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/50), *Recognizing* that the International Tribunal has jurisdiction over serious violations of international humanitarian law in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and that the Council remains committed to its previous resolutions on the importance of cooperation with the Tribunal,

Determined to put an end to the abhorrent and systematic practice of "ethnic cleansing" wherever it occurs and by whomsoever it is committed,

Determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, *reiterating* its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and, to these ends, *acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

2. *Strongly condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the unacceptable practice of "ethnic cleansing" perpetrated in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, and *reaffirms* that those who have committed or have ordered the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

3. *Reaffirms* its support for the established principles that all declarations and actions made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void, and that all displaced persons should be enabled to return in peace to their former homes;

4. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb authorities immediately cease their campaign of "ethnic cleansing";

5. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb party accord immediate and unimpeded access for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNPROFOR, UNHCR and ICRC to Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, when conditions permit, the deployment of UNPROFOR troops and United Nations monitors in Banja Luka, Bijeljina, and other areas of concern, and to intensify his efforts in this regard;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

8. *Determines* to consider any further steps that it may deem necessary;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

S/RES/942 Extension of sanctions measures to those areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces

Date: 23 September 1994 Meeting: 3428
Vote: 14-0-1

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Affirming its commitment to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Expressing appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation to assist the parties in reaching a settlement,

Reaffirming the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all the Bosnian parties, and implemented in good faith by them, and condemning the decision by the Bosnian Serb party to refuse to accept the proposed territorial settlement (S/1994/1081),

Viewing the measures imposed by the present resolution and by its previous relevant resolutions as a means towards the end of producing a negotiated settlement to the conflict,

Expressing its support for the continuing efforts of Member States, in particular States in the region, to implement its relevant resolutions,

Determining that the situation in the former Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

A

1. Expresses its approval of the proposed territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which has been put to the Bosnian parties as part of an overall peace settlement;

2. Expresses its satisfaction that the proposed territorial settlement has now been accepted in full by all except the Bosnian Serb party;

3. Strongly condemns the Bosnian Serb party for their refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement, and demands that that party accept this settlement unconditionally and in full;

4. Requires all parties to continue to observe the cease-fire as agreed on 8 June 1994 and to refrain from all new acts of hostility;

5. Declares its readiness to take all measures necessary to assist the parties to give effect to the proposed settlement once it has been accepted by all parties, and in this connection encourages States, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to cooperate in an effective manner with the Secretary-General in his efforts to aid the parties to implement the proposed settlement;

B

Resolved to reinforce and extend the measures imposed by its previous resolutions with regard to those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

6. Calls upon States to desist from any political talks with the leadership of the Bosnian Serb party as long as that party has not accepted the proposed settlement in full;

7. Decides that States shall prevent

(i) economic activities carried on, after the date of adoption of this resolution, within their territories by any entity, wherever incorporated or constituted, which is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

(a) any person in, or resident in, or any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking, in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

(b) any entity incorporated in or constituted under the law of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, as well as

(ii) economic activities carried on, after the date of adoption of this resolution, within their territories, by any person or entity, including those identified by States for the purpose of this resolution, found to be acting for or on behalf of and to the benefit of any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or any entity identified in subparagraph (i) above;

provided

(a) that States may authorize such activities to be carried on within their territories, having satisfied themselves on a case-by-case basis that the activities do not result in the transfer of property or interests in property to any person or entity described in subparagraph (i) (a) or (b) above, and

(b) that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the provision of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), or commodities and products for essential humanitarian needs approved by the Committee;

8. Decides that States shall revoke existing, and issue no further, authorization under paragraph 7 above in respect of any person or entity violating the measures imposed by this resolution or violating the measures imposed by earlier relevant resolutions, where those violations have occurred after the date of adoption of this resolution;

9. Decides that States shall consider the term "economic activities" used in paragraph 7 above to mean

(a) all activities of an economic nature, including commercial, financial and industrial activities and transactions, in particular all activities of an economic nature involving the use of or dealing in, with or in connection with property or interests in property,

(b) the exercise of rights relating to property or interests in property, and

(c) the establishment of any new entity or change in management of an existing entity;

10. Decides that States shall consider the term "property or interests in property" used in paragraphs 7 and 9 above to mean funds, financial, tangible and intangible assets, property rights, and publicly and privately traded securities and debt instruments, and any other financial and economic resources;

11. Decides that States in which there are funds or other financial assets or resources of

(i) any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

(ii) any entity identified in paragraph 7 (i) above or any person or entity identified in paragraph 7 (ii) above,

shall require all persons and entities within their territories holding such funds or other financial assets or resources to freeze them to ensure that neither they nor any other funds or any other financial assets or resources are made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of any of the above-mentioned persons or entities,

except

(a) payments made in connection with activities authorized in accordance with paragraph 7 above, or

(b) payments made in connection with transactions authorized by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to persons or entities within its territory,

provided that States are satisfied that payments to persons outside their territories will be used for the purpose or in connection with the activities and transactions for which permission is sought; and that in the case of payments made under exception (a) above, States may authorize such payments only after they are satisfied on a case-by-case basis that the payments do not result in the transfer of funds or other financial assets or resources to any person or entity described in subparagraph (a) or (b) of paragraph 7 (i) above;

12. Decides that States shall ensure that all payments of dividends, interest or other income on shares, interest, bonds or debt obligations or amounts derived from an interest in, or the sale or other disposal of, or any other dealing with, tangible and intangible assets and property rights, accruing to

(i) any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

(ii) any entity identified in paragraph 7 (i) or any person or entity identified in paragraph 7 (ii) above,

are made only into frozen accounts;

13. Decides that the provision of services, both financial and non-financial, to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces shall be prohibited, the only exceptions being (a) telecommunications, postal services and legal services consistent with this resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, (b) services whose supply may be necessary for humanitarian or other exceptional purposes, as approved on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), and (c) services authorized by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

14. Decides that States shall prevent the entry into their territories of:

(a) the members of the authorities, including legislative authorities, in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces and officers of the Bosnian Serb military and paramilitary forces, and those acting on behalf of such authorities or forces;

(b) persons found, after the adoption of the present resolution, to have provided financial, material, logistical, military or other tangible support to Bosnian Serb forces in violation of relevant resolutions of the Council;

(c) persons in or resident in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces found to have violated or contributed to the violation of the measures set out in resolution 820 (1993) and in the present resolution;

and requests that the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) establish and maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and competent regional organizations, of the persons falling within this paragraph;

provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals; and provided that the entry of a person included in the list into a particular State on a specified date may be authorized, for purposes consistent with the pursuit of the peace process and with the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, by the Committee or, in the event of disagreement in the Committee, by the Council;

15. Decides to prohibit all commercial riverine traffic from entering ports of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces except when authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), or by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for its territory, or in case of force majeure;

16. Decides that States shall require that all shipments of commodities and products destined for those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces be properly manifested and either be physically inspected by the Sanctions Assistance Missions or the competent national authorities at loading to verify and seal their contents or be laden in a manner which permits adequate physical verification of the contents;

17. Decides that States shall, in notifying or submitting applications to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) in respect of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs and essential humanitarian supplies in respect of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, report for information purposes to the Committee on the source of funds from which payment is to be made;

18. Decides that States shall, in implementing the measures imposed by this resolution, take steps to prevent the diversion of benefits to those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces from other places, and in particular from the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for that purpose;

20. Decides that the provisions set forth in this resolution do not apply to activities related to the United Nations Protection Force, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia or the European Community Monitoring Missions;

21. *Decides* to review the measures imposed by this resolution whenever appropriate and in any event every four months from the date of adoption of this resolution; and *expresses its readiness* to reconsider those measures if the Bosnian Serb party accepts the proposed territorial settlement unconditionally and in full;

22. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.

Vote on Resolution 942:

In favour: Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: None.

Abstaining: China.

S/RES/943 *Partial suspension of sanctions against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for an initial period of 100 days*

Date: 23 September 1994 Meeting: 3428
Vote: 11-2-2

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Affirming its commitment to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Expressing appreciation for the efforts of the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation to assist the parties in reaching a settlement,

Welcoming the decision by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to support the proposed territorial settlement (S/1994/1081) for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which has been put to the Bosnian parties,

Also welcoming the decision by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to close the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs,

Further welcoming their decision to invite international assistance with regard to the passage of supplies for essential humanitarian needs through the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, _Noting_ in this regard the letter of 19 September to the President of the Security Council from the Secretary-General (S/1994/1074) conveying a report from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY) on the establishment and commencement of operations on an ICFY Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Calling upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to maintain the effective closure of the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs;

Noting that paragraph 9 of resolution 757 (1992) remains in force,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. _Decides_ that:

(i) the restrictions imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 757 (1992), paragraph 24 of resolution 820 (1993) with regard to aircraft which are not impounded at the date of adoption of this resolution, and by other relevant resolutions which relate to the provision of goods and services, with respect to all civilian passenger flights to and from Belgrade airport carrying only passengers and personal effects and no cargo unless authorized under the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

(ii) the restrictions imposed by paragraphs 24 and 28 of resolution 820 (1993) and by other relevant resolutions which relate to the provision of goods and services, with respect to the ferry service between Bar in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bari in Italy carrying only passengers and personal effects and no cargo unless authorized under the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991),

(iii) the measures imposed by paragraph 8 (b) and (c) of resolution 757 (1992) concerning participation in sporting events and cultural exchanges

shall be suspended for an initial period of 100 days from the day following the receipt by the Security Council of a report from the Secretary-General that the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia have certified that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are effectively implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and that arrangements are in place pursuant to the decision of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to invite international assistance with regard to the passage of supplies for essential humanitarian needs through that border;

2. _Invites_ the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) to adopt appropriate streamlined procedures for expediting its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, in particular applications from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. Requests that every thirty days the Secretary-General submit to the Security Council for its review a report as to whether the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia certify that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are effectively implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council immediately if he has evidence, including from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, that those authorities are not effectively implementing their decision to close the border;

4. Decides that if at any time the Secretary-General reports that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not effectively implementing their decision to close the border, the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report of the Secretary-General, unless the Security Council decides to the contrary;

5. Decides to keep the situation closely under review and to consider further steps with regard to measures applicable to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the light of further progress in the situation;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Vote on Resolution 943:

In favour: Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, France, New Zealand, Oman, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Djibouti, Pakistan.

Abstaining: Nigeria, Rwanda.

S/RES/944 Termination of sanctions against Haiti

Date: 29 September 1994 Meeting: 3430
Vote: 13-0-2

The Security Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994 and 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994,

Reaffirming the objectives of the urgent departure of the de facto authorities, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New York (S/26297),

Welcoming the fact that initial units of the multinational force were peacefully deployed in Haiti on 19 September 1994,

Looking forward to the completion of the mission of the multinational force and to the timely deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) as foreseen in resolution 940 (1994),

Noting the statement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide dated 25 September 1994 (S/1994/1097, Annex),

Having received the report of the multinational force in Haiti, dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, Annex),

Recalling that, in paragraph 17 of resolution 940 (1994), the Security Council affirmed its willingness to review the measures imposed pursuant to resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994) with a view to lifting them in their entirety immediately following the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide,

Noting that paragraph 11 of resolution 917 (1994) remains in force,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure the immediate completion of the deployment of the observers and other elements of the sixty-person UNMIH advance team established under resolution 940 (1994);

2. Urges Member States to respond promptly and positively to the Secretary-General's request for contributions to UNMIH;

3. Encourages the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to continue his efforts to facilitate the immediate return to Haiti of the International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH);

4. Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to terminate the measures regarding Haiti set out in resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994), at 0001 a.m. EST on the day after the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

5. Further decides to dissolve the Committee established under resolution 841 (1993) with effect from 0001 a.m. EST on the day after the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

6. Requests that the Secretary-General consult with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States regarding the consideration of appropriate measures which might be taken by that organization consistent with this resolution and report to the Council on the results of those consultations;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Vote on Resolution 944:

In favour: Argentina, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, Russian Federation.

S/RES/945 Extension of mandate of UN Angola Verification Mission

Date: 29 September 1994 Meeting: 3431
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 9 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/52),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1069) and the oral report of his Special Envoy,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Stressing also that its future decisions on the future role of the United Nations in Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and those of the three observer States to the Angola Peace Process and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating its grave concern over the continuation of military hostilities throughout the territory of Angola, which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population, and hamper the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Peace Talks and the effective implementation of the current mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II),

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Concerned also by the protracted duration of the Lusaka Peace Talks and reaffirming the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 and the oral report of his Special Envoy on 23 September 1994;

2. _Decides_ to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until 31 October 1994;

3. _Calls upon_ both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the Lusaka Peace Talks and _urges_ them to complete their negotiations as soon as possible and to make every necessary effort to have the Lusaka Agreement formally signed before 31 October 1994;

4. _Declares_ in this context that any further obstruction or procrastination in the peace process would be unacceptable;

5. _Declares further_ that in view of the formal acceptance by UNITA of the complete set of proposals put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States and in view of the current negotiations, it will not consider at this time the imposition of additional measures against UNITA as indicated in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993);

6. _Reiterates_ its intention to review, at any time, the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka;

7. _Strongly deplores_ the intensification of the offensive military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 932 (1994) of 30 June 1994 and _reiterates_ once again its demand that both parties cease forthwith all military operations;

8. _Affirms_ its readiness to consider authorizing promptly, once an agreement is initialled by the parties, the rapid increase of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous authorized level with a view to consolidating that agreement in its initial and most critical stages;

9. _Further affirms_ its readiness to consider promptly, once the agreement to be concluded in Lusaka is formally signed, any recommendation from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola;

10. _Condemns_ any action, including laying of landmines, which threatens the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Angola and puts the lives of the humanitarian relief workers at risk and _calls for_ the full cooperation of all parties, especially UNITA;

11. _Expresses_ its grave concern over the disappearance of humanitarian relief workers on 27 August 1994, _demands_ their immediate release by the responsible parties, and _calls for_ the complete cooperation of the parties, especially UNITA, with the United Nations investigation into their disappearance;

12. _Commends_ those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and _appeals_ to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet growing humanitarian needs;

13. _Notes with concern_ continued reports of violations of the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) and _reaffirms_ the obligation of all Member States to implement fully this resolution;

14. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly on the progress of the talks in Lusaka as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola and to this end _requests_ the Secretary-General to submit his report by 20 October 1994;

15. _Decides_ to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/946 Extension of mandate of UN Operation in Somalia

Date: 30 September 1994 Meeting: 3432
Vote: 14-0-1

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the statement of the President of the Security Council of 25 August 1994 (S/PRST/1994/46),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1068),

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating security environment, strongly condemning the attacks and harassment against UNOSOM II and other international personnel serving in Somalia and underlining the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of these personnel,

Reaffirming that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and for rebuilding their country,

Stressing that the nature and the duration of the international support and resources the international community is committing to Somalia, including the continuing presence of UNOSOM II, depend very much on the resolve of the Somali parties to achieve political compromise,

Urging, in this context, the Somali parties to redouble their efforts to advance the process of national reconciliation in Somalia,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by mid-October his assessment of the prospects of national reconciliation and recommendations for the future of the United Nations operation in Somalia,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II for a period of one month expiring 31 October 1994, prior to which the Council will undertake a thorough examination of UNOSOM's mandate with a view to deciding on its future;

2. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue with and intensify preparations of contingency arrangements for the implementation of possible decisions, including withdrawal of UNOSOM II within a specified time-frame, which the Council may take;

3. Declares its readiness to consider sending a mission of the Council to Somalia at the appropriate time in order to convey directly to the Somali political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations presence there;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Vote on Resolution 946:

In favour: Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

S/RES/947 Extension of mandate of UN Protection Force

Date: 30 September 1994 Meeting: 3434
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and reaffirming in this context its resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994, on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 May 1994 (S/1994/555) and 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067 and Add.1),

Affirming its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the efforts of Member States in the context of the Contact Group, and emphasizing the utmost importance of the work of the Contact Group and its role in the overall peace process in the area,

Recognizing that the major provisions of the United Nations Peace-keeping Plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III) and relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 871 (1993) of 4 October 1993, still remain to be implemented,

Stressing that UNPROFOR plays an essential role in preventing and containing hostilities and thus creating the conditions for achieving an overall political settlement,

Paying tribute to the UNPROFOR personnel in the performance of the mandate of UNPROFOR, in particular in assisting the delivery of humanitarian assistance and monitoring the cease-fires,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067), and approves the proposals therein concerning UNPROFOR's activities in relation to mine-clearance, public information and civilian police;

2. Decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 31 March 1995;

3. Urges all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in carrying out its mandate, to refrain from any hostile and provocative acts against UNPROFOR personnel, and to ensure their security and their freedom of movement;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report no later than 20 January 1995 on progress towards implementation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Plan for the Republic of Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, and decides to reconsider UNPROFOR's mandate in the light of that report;

5. Requests also the Secretary-General, in the light of resolution 871 (1993), to include in that report information on progress towards (a) opening the road and railway communications with the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) and the rest of the Republic of Croatia; (b) establishing the water and electricity supply in all regions of Croatia for the mutual benefit of all its citizens; (c) opening of the Adriatic pipeline;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to update his report submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 838 (1993) of 10 June 1993, and to expand it as appropriate to cover other areas where UNPROFOR is deployed;

7. Affirms the right of all displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes of origin in safety and dignity with the assistance of the international community;

8. Reaffirms its support for the established principle that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void;

9. Calls on all parties and others concerned fully to comply with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia, and concerning in particular UNPROFOR in Croatia to create the conditions that would facilitate the full implementation of its mandate;

10. Expresses its concern that the necessary arrangements, including, where appropriate, agreements on the status of forces and other personnel, have not yet been concluded by the Republic of Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and calls upon them to conclude such arrangements without delay;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on progress with regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate and to report, as necessary, on any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate of the Force;

12. Urges the Bosnian Serb party fully to respect the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and to refrain from any actions that are threatening its security;

13. Urges also that the pilot project described in paragraph 39 of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067) be put into effect as soon as possible;

14. Declares that the restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in the "pink zones", to the extent that it is compatible with the 29 March 1994 cease-fire agreement, must be accomplished under the close supervision of UNPROFOR, and in such manner as to avoid any further destabilization of the region;

15. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/RES/948 Return of President Aristide to Haiti and related developments

Date: 15 October 1994 Meeting: 3437
Vote: 14-0-1

The Security Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994, 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994 and 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994,

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New York (S/26297),

Recalling also the different positions taken by its members when resolution 940 (1994) was adopted,

Looking forward to the completion of the mission of the Multinational Force in Haiti (MNF) and to the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) as soon as a secure and stable environment is established, as foreseen in resolution 940 (1994),

Having received the reports of the MNF, dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, annex) and 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1148, annex),

Having also received the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1994 (S/1994/1143), submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 917 (1994),

Welcoming the letter from the Secretary-General (S/1994/1169), confirming that President Aristide has returned to Haiti,

1. Welcomes with great satisfaction the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 15 October 1994 and expresses its confidence that the people of Haiti can now begin to rebuild their country with dignity and consolidate democracy in a spirit of national reconciliation;

2. Welcomes in particular that, with the convening of the Haitian Parliament and the departure of the military leadership, the process of implementing the Governors Island Agreement, the New York Pact, and the objectives of the United Nations as expressed in the resolutions of the Council is well under way;

3. Expresses full support for efforts by President Aristide, democratic leaders in Haiti, and the legitimate organs of the restored government to bring Haiti out of crisis and return it to the democratic community of nations;

4. Commends the efforts of all States, organizations and individuals who have contributed to this outcome;

5. Recognizes in particular the efforts of the MNF, authorized under resolution 940 (1994), and those of the Member States participating in the MNF on behalf of the international community in creating the conditions necessary for the return of democracy to the people of Haiti;

6. Expresses its support for the deployment of the advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) and the continued efforts of the Secretary-General to complete the composition of UNMIH;

7. Notes that under the terms of resolution 940 (1994) UNMIH will replace the MNF when the Security Council determines that a secure and stable environment has been established;

8. Welcomes the appointment of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General and thanks the former Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States for his efforts;

9. Urges that cooperation continue between the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, especially regarding the rapid return to Haiti of the members of the International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH);

10. Welcomes the fact that, now that President Aristide has returned to Haiti, sanctions will be lifted in accordance with resolution 944 (1994);

11. Reaffirms the willingness of the international community to provide assistance to the people of Haiti, with the expectation that they will do their utmost to rebuild their country;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Vote on Resolution 948:

In favour: Argentina, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil.

S/RES/949 Demand for withdrawal of Iraqi military units recently deployed to southern Iraq in the direction of border with Kuwait

Date: 15 October 1994 Meeting: 3438
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, and *reaffirming* resolutions 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 and 833 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990),

Recalling that Iraq's acceptance of resolution 687 (1991) adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations forms the basis of the cease-fire,

Noting past Iraqi threats and instances of actual use of force against its neighbours,

Recognizing that any hostile or provocative action directed against its neighbours by the Government of Iraq constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts to resolve the crisis,

Determined to prevent Iraq from resorting to threats and intimidation of its neighbours and the United Nations,

Underlining that it will consider Iraq fully responsible for the serious consequences of any failure to fulfil the demands in the present resolution,

Noting that Iraq has affirmed its readiness to resolve in a positive manner the issue of recognizing Kuwait's sovereignty and its borders as endorsed by resolution 833 (1993), but *underlining* that Iraq must unequivocally commit itself by full and formal constitutional procedures to respect Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and borders, as required by resolutions 687 (1991) and 833 (1993),

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Reaffirming its statement of 8 October 1994 (S/1994/PRST/58),

Taking note of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait of 6 October 1994 (S/1994/1137), regarding the statement by the Revolution Command Council of Iraq of 6 October 1994,

Taking note also of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Iraq of 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1149), announcing that the Government of Iraq had decided to withdraw the troops recently deployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* recent military deployments by Iraq in the direction of the border with Kuwait;

2. Demands that Iraq immediately complete the withdrawal of all military units recently deployed to southern Iraq to their original positions;

3. Demands that Iraq not again utilize its military or any other forces in a hostile or provocative manner to threaten either its neighbours or United Nations operations in Iraq;

4. Demands therefore that Iraq not redeploy to the south the units referred to in paragraph 2 above or take any other action to enhance its military capacity in southern Iraq;

5. Demands that Iraq cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Commission;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/950 Extension of mandate of UN Mission in Liberia

Date: 21 October 1994 Meeting: 3442
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993, 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993 and 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General dated 18 May 1994 (S/1994/588), 24 June 1994 (S/1994/760), 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1006) and 14 October 1994 (S/1994/1167) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL),

Commending the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

Commending also the initiative taken by the President of Ghana, in his capacity as current Chairman of ECOWAS, to reactivate the peace process and find a durable solution to the conflict,

Noting the recommendations of the Liberian National Conference and stressing the importance it attaches to strengthening the authority of the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG) in administering the country,

Commending those African States that have contributed troops to ECOWAS's Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), and those Member States that have contributed to the Trust Fund or by providing other assistance in support of ECOMOG,

Commending also ECOMOG for its role in quelling an attempted coup d'etat against the LNTG in Monrovia,

Deeply concerned at the breakdown in the cease-fire, the severe deterioration in the security situation and the impact this is having on the civilian population of Liberia, particularly in rural areas, as well as on the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide emergency relief, Expressing grave concern at the level of factional and ethnic warfare now prevailing in much of Liberia,

Stressing the importance it attaches to the achievement of an effective cease-fire as a necessary pre-condition for progress in the peace process and the holding of national elections,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 14 October 1994, and his intention to send a high-level mission to consult with ECOWAS member States on how the international community can best continue to assist the peace process in Liberia;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIL until 13 January 1995;

3. Recognizes that circumstances on the ground warranted the Secretary-General's decision to reduce the strength of UNOMIL, and considers that any decision to return it to the authorized level will depend on consideration by the Security Council of a further report from the Secretary-General reflecting a real improvement in the situation on the ground, in particular the security situation;

4. Calls on all factions in Liberia to cease hostilities immediately and to agree to a timetable for disengagement of forces, disarmament and demobilization;

5. Further calls on the LNTG and all Liberians to seek political accommodation and national reconciliation and to work with the Chairman of ECOWAS and with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to achieve a durable settlement;

6. Calls once again upon all States strictly to abide by and comply with the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

7. Condemns the widespread killings of civilians and other violations of international humanitarian law by the factions in Liberia, and the detention and maltreatment of UNOMIL observers, ECOMOG soldiers, humanitarian relief workers and other international personnel and demands that all the factions strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

8. Demands that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of ECOMOG and UNOMIL personnel, and those of other international organizations and humanitarian relief agencies working in Liberia, refrain from any acts of violence, abuse or intimidation against them and return forthwith equipment seized from them;

9. Urges Member States to provide support for the peace process in Liberia through the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, in order to enable ECOMOG to fulfil its mandate;

10. Commends the efforts of Member States and humanitarian organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance, including to Liberian refugees in neighbouring countries, and calls on all factions in Liberia to cooperate fully in creating the conditions necessary for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Liberia;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council well in advance of the end of the current mandate period with recommendations as to the future role of UNOMIL, in the light of developments in the peace process and in the situation on the ground and the recommendations of his high-level mission;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/951 Date of election to fill vacancy in International Court of Justice

Date: 21 October 1994 Meeting: 3443
Adopted without a Vote

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Nikolai Konstantinovitch Tarassov on 28 September 1994,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 26 January 1995 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

S/RES/952 Extension of mandate of UN Angola Verification Mission

Date: 27 October 1994 Meeting: 3445
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 October 1994 (S/1994/1197),

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Force Commander and personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States, in particular the Government of Zambia, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Encouraged by the substantial progress made recently in the Lusaka Peace Talks and reaffirming the importance of the parties showing flexibility and bringing them to a prompt and successful conclusion and achieving a comprehensive settlement, Declaring that renewed obstruction or procrastination in the peace process would be unacceptable,

Deeply concerned, however, at continued military hostilities throughout the territory of Angola which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population and obstruct humanitarian relief efforts, and have delayed the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Peace Talks and hampered the effective implementation of the current mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission UNAVEM II,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993),

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 October 1994;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until 8 December 1994;

3. Calls upon the parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka and urges them to conclude immediately an agreement and thereafter to establish and respect fully an effective and sustainable cease-fire as a matter of urgency;

4. Authorizes, with the aim of consolidating the implementation of the peace agreement in its initial and most critical stages, the restoration of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level of 350 military observers and 126 police observers with an appropriate number of international and local staff, the deployment of such additional personnel to take place upon receipt of a report from the Secretary-General to the Council that the parties have initialled a peace agreement and that an effective cease-fire is in place;

5. Reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly, once the agreement to be concluded in Lusaka is formally signed, a report from the Secretary-General containing any recommendation for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola based on his assessment of the circumstances that warrant that, and welcomes the contingency planning done in this regard by the Secretary-General;

6. Deplores the continuation of military hostilities throughout Angola contrary to resolutions 922 (1994), 932 (1994), and 945 (1994) and reiterates its demand that both parties cease immediately all military operations;

7. Further deplores the deterioration in the humanitarian situation; condemns all acts, including the laying of landmines, that imperil or inhibit humanitarian relief efforts; and demands that both parties grant security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

8. Reiterates in this context its demand for the immediate release by the responsible parties of the humanitarian relief workers who disappeared on 27 August 1994 and its call for the complete cooperation of the parties, especially UNITA, with the United Nations investigation into their disappearance;

9. Commends those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations rapidly to provide further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian need;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed of further developments in the Lusaka Peace Talks and on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/953 Interim extension of mandate of UN Operation in Somalia

Date: 31 October 1994 Meeting: 3446
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further its resolution 946 (1994) of 30 September 1994, in which it, *inter alia*, declared its readiness to consider sending a mission of the Council to Somalia at the appropriate time in order to convey directly to the Somali political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations presence there,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 October 1994 (S/1994/1166),

Having decided, at the consultations held on 20 October 1994, to send a mission to Somalia (S/1994/1194), and *convinced* that it should consider the report of this mission before completing its review of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and deciding on its future,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II for an interim period expiring on 4 November 1994;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/954 Final Extension of mandate of UN Operation in Somalia

Date: 4 November 1994 Meeting: 3447
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Security Council's mission in transmitting directly to Somalia's political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations in that country,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1068) and 14 October 1994 (S/1994/1166), and the oral report of the Security Council's mission to Somalia given on 31 October 1994, Paying tribute to the thousands of personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), and to the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) as well as humanitarian relief personnel who have served in Somalia, and honouring, in particular, those who have sacrificed their lives in this service,

Noting that hundreds of thousands of human lives have been rescued from famine in Somalia through the efforts of the United Nations and the international community,

Commending the efforts of the special representatives of the Secretary-General to bring Somali factions together in national reconciliation,

Reaffirming that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and bringing peace to Somalia,

Convinced that only a genuinely inclusive approach to political reconciliation would provide for a lasting political settlement and re-emergence of a civil society in Somalia,

Recalling that the date already foreseen for termination of the current United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) is the end of March 1995,

Recognizing that the lack of progress in the Somali peace process and in national reconciliation, in particular the lack of sufficient cooperation from the Somali parties over security issues, has fundamentally undermined the United Nations objectives in Somalia and, in these circumstances, continuation of UNOSOM II beyond March 1995 cannot be justified,

Recognizing further that termination of the mandate of UNOSOM II by the end of March 1995 implies a secure and orderly phasing out of its military component in advance of that date,

Noting the assurances of cooperation and non-interference with such withdrawal received from all Somali parties during the Council's mission to Somalia,

Re-emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping in Somalia,

Underlining particularly, in this context, the overriding need for all possible measures and precautions to be taken to ensure that UNOSOM II does not suffer any casualties in the process of withdrawal,

Emphasizing its willingness to encourage the Secretary-General to sustain a facilitating or mediating political role for Somalia beyond March 1995 if that is what the Somalis want and if the Somali parties are willing to cooperate with the United Nations,

Concerned that the United Nations should continue to work with regional organizations, in particular the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the League of Arab States, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), and with the Governments of neighbouring countries to promote reconciliation in Somalia and the re-emergence of a civil society there,

Recognizing also the impact that the situation in Somalia has had on neighbouring countries including, in particular, flows of refugees,

Noting also that the United Nations will do its best to sustain humanitarian activities in Somalia and to encourage non-governmental organizations to do likewise, but that their ability to do so will depend almost entirely on the degree of cooperation and security offered by Somali parties, Confident of the willingness of the United Nations to remain ready to provide through its various agencies rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance, including assistance to the police and judiciary to the extent that the situation in Somalia develops in such a way as to make that practicable,

Noting further the interest of humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations in cooperating with the United Nations after the withdrawal of UNOSOM II in transitional arrangements for mutual assistance,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security, and having regard to the exceptional circumstances including, in particular, the absence of a government in Somalia, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II for a final period until 31 March 1995;

2. Affirms that the primary purpose of UNOSOM II until its termination is to facilitate political reconciliation in Somalia;

3. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General, expressed in paragraph 23 of his report dated 14 October 1994, to continue throughout the period of the mandate of UNOSOM II, and even afterwards, the efforts of his special representative to help the Somali parties achieve national reconciliation;

4. Urges all Somali factions to negotiate as soon as possible an effective cease-fire and the formation of a transitional government of national unity;

5. Decides that every effort should be made to withdraw all UNOSOM II military forces and assets from Somalia in a secure and orderly manner as soon as possible, as described in the Secretary-General's report dated 14 October 1994, before the expiry date of the current mandate of UNOSOM II and without compromising on the paramount need of ensuring the safety of UNOSOM II personnel;

6. Authorizes UNOSOM II military forces to take those actions necessary to protect the UNOSOM II mission and the withdrawal of UNOSOM II personnel and assets, and, to the extent that the Force Commander deems it practicable and consistent, in the context of withdrawal, to protect personnel of relief organizations;

7. Emphasizes the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of UNOSOM II and other personnel engaged in humanitarian activities and in this context strongly demands that all parties in Somalia refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against such personnel;

8. Requests Member States to provide assistance in the withdrawal of all UNOSOM II military forces and assets, including vehicles, weapons, and other equipment;

9. Requests that the Secretary-General keep the Council informed about the progress of the withdrawal process;

10. Invites the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue their efforts in cooperation with the United Nations in the search for lasting peace in Somalia;

11. Calls upon all Member States, in particular the neighbouring States, to continue to provide support for all Somali efforts towards genuine peace and national reconciliation and to refrain from any action capable of exacerbating the conflict situation in Somalia;

12. Reiterates the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, as decided in paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and in this regard requests the Committee established by resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 to fulfil its mandate as described in paragraph 11 of that resolution, in particular to seek the cooperation of neighbouring States for the effective implementation of this embargo;

13. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation in Somalia and to the extent possible to keep the Security Council informed in particular about developments affecting the humanitarian situation, the security situation for humanitarian personnel in Somalia, repatriation of refugees and impacts on neighbouring countries; and to report to the Security Council before 31 March 1995 on the situation in Somalia and to submit suggestions concerning the role that the United Nations could play in Somalia beyond that date;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/955 Establishment and statute of International Tribunal for Rwanda

Date: 8 November 1994 Meeting: 3453
Vote: 13-1-1

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994 (S/1994/879 and S/1994/906), and having taken note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (S/1994/1157, annex I and annex II),

Expressing appreciation for the work of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 935 (1994), in particular its preliminary report on violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda transmitted by the Secretary-General's letter of 1 October 1994 (S/1994/1125),

Expressing once again its grave concern at the reports indicating that genocide and other systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law have been committed in Rwanda,

Determining that this situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to put an end to such crimes and to take effective measures to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for them,

Convinced that in the particular circumstances of Rwanda, the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law would enable this aim to be achieved and would contribute to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Believing that the establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for genocide and the other above-mentioned violations of international humanitarian law will contribute to ensuring that such violations are halted and effectively redressed, Stressing also the need for international cooperation to strengthen the courts and judicial system of Rwanda, having regard in particular to the necessity for those courts to deal with large numbers of suspects,

Considering that the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 935 (1994) should continue on an urgent basis the collection of information relating to evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and should submit its final report to the Secretary-General by 30 November 1994,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides hereby, having received the request of the Government of Rwanda (S/1994/1115), to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 and to this end to adopt the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda annexed hereto;

2. Decides that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal and its organs in accordance with the present resolution and the Statute of the International Tribunal and that consequently all States shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the present resolution and the Statute, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under Article 28 of the Statute, and requests States to keep the Secretary-General informed of such measures;

3. Considers that the Government of Rwanda should be notified prior to the taking of decisions under articles 26 and 27 of the Statute;

4. Urges States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute funds, equipment and services to the International Tribunal, including the offer of expert personnel;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to implement this resolution urgently and in particular to make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal, including recommendations to the Council as to possible locations for the seat of the International Tribunal at the earliest time and to report periodically to the Council;

6. Decides that the seat of the International Tribunal shall be determined by the Council having regard to considerations of justice and fairness as well as administrative efficiency, including access to witnesses, and economy, and subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the State of the seat, acceptable to the Council, having regard to the fact that the International Tribunal may meet away from its seat when it considers it necessary for the efficient exercise of its functions; and decides that an office will be established and proceedings will be conducted in Rwanda, where feasible and appropriate, subject to the conclusion of similar appropriate arrangements;

7. Decides to consider increasing the number of judges and Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal if it becomes necessary;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex

Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

Having been established by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (hereinafter referred to as "the International Tribunal for Rwanda") shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Article 1

Competence of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Article 2

Genocide

1. The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons committing genocide as defined in paragraph 2 of this article or of committing any of the other acts enumerated in paragraph 3 of this article.

2. Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

(a) Killing members of the group;

(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;

(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

3. The following acts shall be punishable:

(a) Genocide;

(b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;

(c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;

(d) Attempt to commit genocide;

(e) Complicity in genocide.

Article 3

Crimes against humanity

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for the following crimes when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population on national, political, ethnic, racial or religious grounds:

(a) Murder;

(b) Extermination;

(c) Enslavement;

(d) Deportation;

(e) Imprisonment;

(f) Torture;

(g) Rape;

(h) Persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds;

(i) Other inhumane acts.

Article 4

Violations of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons committing or ordering to be committed serious violations of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the Protection of War Victims, and of Additional Protocol II thereto of 8 June 1977. These violations shall include, but shall not be limited to:

(a) Violence to life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular murder as well as cruel treatment such as torture, mutilation or any form of corporal punishment;

(b) Collective punishments;

(c) Taking of hostages;

(d) Acts of terrorism;

(e) Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault;

(f) Pillage;

(g) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples;

(h) Threats to commit any of the foregoing acts.

Article 5

Personal jurisdiction

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have jurisdiction over natural persons pursuant to the provisions of the present Statute.

Article 6

Individual criminal responsibility

1. A person who planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of a crime referred to in articles 2 to 4 of the present Statute, shall be individually responsible for the crime.

2. The official position of any accused person, whether as Head of State or Government or as a responsible Government official, shall not relieve such person of criminal responsibility nor mitigate punishment.

3. The fact that any of the acts referred to in articles 2 to 4 of the present Statute was committed by a subordinate does not relieve his or her superior of criminal responsibility if he or she knew or had reason to know that the subordinate was about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

4. The fact that an accused person acted pursuant to an order of a Government or of a superior shall not relieve him or her of criminal responsibility, but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the International Tribunal for Rwanda determines that justice so requires.

Article 7

Territorial and temporal jurisdiction

The territorial jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall extend to the territory of Rwanda including its land surface and airspace as well as to the territory of neighbouring States in respect of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed by Rwandan citizens. The temporal jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall extend to a period beginning on 1 January 1994 and ending on 31 December 1994.

Article 8

Concurrent jurisdiction

1. The International Tribunal for Rwanda and national courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute persons for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

2. The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have primacy over the national courts of all States. At any stage of the procedure, the International Tribunal for Rwanda may formally request national courts to defer to its competence in accordance with the present Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

Article 9

Non bis in idem

1. No person shall be tried before a national court for acts constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law under the present Statute, for which he or she has already been tried by the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

2. A person who has been tried by a national court for acts constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law may be subsequently tried by the International Tribunal for Rwanda only if:

(a) The act for which he or she was tried was characterized as an ordinary crime; or

(b) The national court proceedings were not impartial or independent, were designed to shield the accused from international criminal responsibility, or the case was not diligently prosecuted.

3. In considering the penalty to be imposed on a person convicted of a crime under the present Statute, the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall take into account the extent to which any penalty imposed by a national court on the same person for the same act has already been served.

Article 10

Organization of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall consist of the following organs:

(a) The Chambers, comprising two Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber;

(b) The Prosecutor; and

(c) A Registry.

Article 11

Composition of the Chambers

The Chambers shall be composed of eleven independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, who shall serve as follows:

(a) Three judges shall serve in each of the Trial Chambers;

(b) Five judges shall serve in the Appeals Chamber.

Article 12

Qualification and election of judges

1. The judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in criminal law, international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.

2. The members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (hereinafter referred to as "the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia") shall also serve as the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

3. The judges of the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

(a) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for judges of the Trial Chambers from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

(b) Within thirty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in paragraph 1 above, no two of whom shall be of the same nationality and neither of whom shall be of the same nationality as any judge on the Appeals Chamber;

(c) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than twelve and not more than eighteen candidates, taking due account of adequate representation on the International Tribunal for Rwanda of the principal legal systems of the world;

(d) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect the six judges of the Trial Chambers. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-Member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters, shall be declared elected. Should two candidates of the same nationality obtain the required majority vote, the one who received the higher number of votes shall be considered elected.

4. In the event of a vacancy in the Trial Chambers, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of paragraph 1 above, for the remainder of the term of office concerned.

5. The judges of the Trial Chambers shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Article 13

Officers and members of the Chambers

1. The judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall elect a President.

2. After consultation with the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President shall assign the judges to the Trial Chambers. A judge shall serve only in the Chamber to which he or she was assigned.

3. The judges of each Trial Chamber shall elect a Presiding Judge, who shall conduct all of the proceedings of that Trial Chamber as a whole.

Article 14

Rules of procedure and evidence

The judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall adopt, for the purpose of proceedings before the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the rules of procedure and evidence for the conduct of the pre-trial phase of the proceedings, trials and appeals, the admission of evidence, the protection of victims and witnesses and other appropriate matters of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia with such changes as they deem necessary.

Article 15

The Prosecutor

1. The Prosecutor shall be responsible for the investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

2. The Prosecutor shall act independently as a separate organ of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. He or she shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other source.

3. The Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shall also serve as the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. He or she shall have additional staff, including an additional Deputy Prosecutor, to assist with prosecutions before the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Such staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Prosecutor.

Article 16

The Registry

1. The Registry shall be responsible for the administration and servicing of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

2. The Registry shall consist of a Registrar and such other staff as may be required.

3. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. He or she shall serve for a four-year term and be eligible for reappointment. The terms and conditions of service of the Registrar shall be those of an Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. The staff of the Registry shall be appointed by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Registrar.

Article 17

Investigation and preparation of indictment

1. The Prosecutor shall initiate investigations ex-officio or on the basis of information obtained from any source, particularly from Governments, United Nations organs, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Prosecutor shall assess the information received or obtained and decide whether there is sufficient basis to proceed.

2. The Prosecutor shall have the power to question suspects, victims and witnesses, to collect evidence and to conduct on-site investigations. In carrying out these tasks, the Prosecutor may, as appropriate, seek the assistance of the State authorities concerned.

3. If questioned, the suspect shall be entitled to be assisted by counsel of his or her own choice, including the right to have legal assistance assigned to the suspect without payment by him or her in any such case if he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it, as well as to necessary translation into and from a language he or she speaks and understands.

4. Upon a determination that a prima facie case exists, the Prosecutor shall prepare an indictment containing a concise statement of the facts and the crime or crimes with which the accused is charged under the Statute. The indictment shall be transmitted to a judge of the Trial Chamber.

Article 18

Review of the indictment

1. The judge of the Trial Chamber to whom the indictment has been transmitted shall review it. If satisfied that a prima facie case has been established by the Prosecutor, he or she shall confirm the indictment. If not so satisfied, the indictment shall be dismissed.

2. Upon confirmation of an indictment, the judge may, at the request of the Prosecutor, issue such orders and warrants for the arrest, detention, surrender or transfer of persons, and any other orders as may be required for the conduct of the trial.

Article 19

Commencement and conduct of trial proceedings

1. The Trial Chambers shall ensure that a trial is fair and expeditious and that proceedings are conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure and evidence, with full respect for the rights of the accused and due regard for the protection of victims and witnesses.

2. A person against whom an indictment has been confirmed shall, pursuant to an order or an arrest warrant of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, be taken into custody, immediately informed of the charges against him or her and transferred to the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

3. The Trial Chamber shall read the indictment, satisfy itself that the rights of the accused are respected, confirm that the accused understands the indictment, and instruct the accused to enter a plea. The Trial Chamber shall then set the date for trial.

4. The hearings shall be public unless the Trial Chamber decides to close the proceedings in accordance with its rules of procedure and evidence.

Article 20

Rights of the accused

1. All persons shall be equal before the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

2. In the determination of charges against him or her, the accused shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing, subject to article 21 of the Statute.

3. The accused shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the provisions of the present Statute.

4. In the determination of any charge against the accused pursuant to the present Statute, the accused shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:

(a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he or she understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him or her;

(b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his or her defence and to communicate with counsel of his or her own choosing;

(c) To be tried without undue delay;

(d) To be tried in his or her presence, and to defend himself or herself in person or through legal assistance of his or her own choosing; to be informed, if he or she does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him or her, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him or her in any such case if he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it;

(e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him or her and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him or her;

(f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he or she cannot understand or speak the language used in the International Tribunal for Rwanda;

(g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or herself or to confess guilt.

Article 21

Protection of victims and witnesses

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall provide in its rules of procedure and evidence for the protection of victims and witnesses. Such protection measures shall include, but shall not be limited to, the conduct of in camera proceedings and the protection of the victim's identity.

Article 22

Judgement

1. The Trial Chambers shall pronounce judgements and impose sentences and penalties on persons convicted of serious violations of international humanitarian law.

2. The judgement shall be rendered by a majority of the judges of the Trial Chamber, and shall be delivered by the Trial Chamber in public. It shall be accompanied by a reasoned opinion in writing, to which separate or dissenting opinions may be appended.

Article 23

Penalties

1. The penalty imposed by the Trial Chamber shall be limited to imprisonment. In determining the terms of imprisonment, the Trial Chambers shall have recourse to the general practice regarding prison sentences in the courts of Rwanda.

2. In imposing the sentences, the Trial Chambers should take into account such factors as the gravity of the offence and the individual circumstances of the convicted person.

3. In addition to imprisonment, the Trial Chambers may order the return of any property and proceeds acquired by criminal conduct, including by means of duress, to their rightful owners.

Article 24

Appellate proceedings

1. The Appeals Chamber shall hear appeals from persons convicted by the Trial Chambers or from the Prosecutor on the following grounds:

(a) An error on a question of law invalidating the decision; or

(b) An error of fact which has occasioned a miscarriage of justice.

2. The Appeals Chamber may affirm, reverse or revise the decisions taken by the Trial Chambers.

Article 25

Review proceedings

Where a new fact has been discovered which was not known at the time of the proceedings before the Trial Chambers or the Appeals Chamber and which could have been a decisive factor in reaching the decision, the convicted person or the Prosecutor may submit to the International Tribunal for Rwanda an application for review of the judgement.

Article 26

Enforcement of sentences

Imprisonment shall be served in Rwanda or any of the States on a list of States which have indicated to the Security Council their willingness to accept convicted persons, as designated by the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Such imprisonment shall be in accordance with the applicable law of the State concerned, subject to the supervision of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

Article 27

Pardon or commutation of sentences

If, pursuant to the applicable law of the State in which the convicted person is imprisoned, he or she is eligible for pardon or commutation of sentence, the State concerned shall notify the International Tribunal for Rwanda accordingly. There shall only be pardon or commutation of sentence if the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, in consultation with the judges, so decides on the basis of the interests of justice and the general principles of law.

Article 28

Cooperation and judicial assistance

1. States shall cooperate with the International Tribunal for Rwanda in the investigation and prosecution of persons accused of committing serious violations of international humanitarian law.

2. States shall comply without undue delay with any request for assistance or an order issued by a Trial Chamber, including, but not limited to:

(a) The identification and location of persons;

(b) The taking of testimony and the production of evidence;

(c) The service of documents;

(d) The arrest or detention of persons;

(e) The surrender or the transfer of the accused to the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

Article 29

The status, privileges and immunities of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

1. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 shall apply to the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the judges, the Prosecutor and his or her staff, and the Registrar and his or her staff.

2. The judges, the Prosecutor and the Registrar shall enjoy the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys, in accordance with international law.

3. The staff of the Prosecutor and of the Registrar shall enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to officials of the United Nations under articles V and VII of the Convention referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Other persons, including the accused, required at the seat or meeting place of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be accorded such treatment as is necessary for the proper functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

Article 30

Expenses of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

The expenses of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be expenses of the Organization in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 31

Working languages

The working languages of the International Tribunal shall be English and French.

Article 32

Annual report

The President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall submit an annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to the Security Council and to the General Assembly.

Vote on Resolution 955:

In favour: Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Rwanda.

Abstaining: China.

S/RES/956 Termination of Trusteeship Agreement for Palau

Date: 10 November 1994 Meeting: 3455
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations which established an international trusteeship system,

Conscious of its responsibility relating to strategic areas as set forth in Article 83, paragraph 1, of the Charter,

Recalling its resolution 21 (1947) of 2 April 1947 by which it approved the Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese Mandated Islands, since known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,[6]

Noting that the Trusteeship Agreement designated the United States of America as Administering Authority of the Trust Territory,

Mindful that article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement, in conformity with Article 76 of the Charter, obligated the Administering Authority, inter alia, to promote the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Trust Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned,

Aware that, towards this end, negotiations between the Administering Authority and representatives of the Trust Territory began in 1969 and resulted in the conclusion of a Compact of Free Association in the case of Palau,

Satisfied that the people of Palau have freely exercised their right to self-determination in approving the new status agreement in a plebiscite observed by a visiting mission of the Trusteeship Council and that, in addition to this plebiscite, the duly constituted legislature of Palau has adopted a resolution approving the new status agreement,[7] thereby freely expressing their wish to terminate the status of Palau as a Trust Territory,

Taking note of resolution 2199 (LXI) of the Trusteeship Council of 25 May 1994,

Determines, in the light of the entry into force on 1 October 1994 of the new status agreement for Palau, that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement have been fully attained, and that the applicability of the Trusteeship Agreement has terminated with respect to Palau.

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[6] Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (United Nations publications, Sales No. 1957.VI.A.1).

[7] Republic of Palau Public Law Nos. 376 of 20 August 1992 and 4-9 of 16 July 1993 as adopted by the Olbiil Era Kelulau (Palau National Congress).

S/RES/957 **Extension of mandate of UN Operation in Mozambique until assumption of office by new Government of Mozambique**

Date: 15 November 1994 Meeting: 3458
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) dated 9 November 1994 (S/1994/1282),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on ONUMOZ dated 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1002),

Having considered also the report of the Security Council Mission to Mozambique, dated 29 August 1994 (S/1994/1009),

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all the staff of ONUMOZ,

1. Welcomes the elections that took place in Mozambique on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994 in accordance with the General Peace Agreement;

2. Reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair and calls upon all Mozambican parties to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections;

3. Also calls upon all Mozambican parties to complete the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement, on a system of multi-party democracy and the observance of democratic principles which will ensure lasting peace and political stability;

4. Decides to extend the existing mandate of ONUMOZ until the new Government of Mozambique takes office, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his letter of 9 November 1994, but not later than 15 December 1994, and authorizes ONUMOZ, in particular a limited number of civilian logisticians, mine clearance and training personnel, military specialists, staff officers and a small detachment of infantry, to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before 31 January 1995;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to advise the Security Council when the installation of the new government has been accomplished;

6. Approves the withdrawal schedule as described by the Secretary-General in his report of 26 August 1994 and in his letter of 9 November 1994 for the safe and orderly withdrawal of all ONUMOZ military and civilian personnel before 31 January 1995;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to submit in timely fashion a final report on the termination of ONUMOZ;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/958 *Authorization to use air power to support UN Protection Force in Croatia*

Date: 19 November 1994 Meeting: 3461
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993,

Recalling also the statement of the President of the Security Council of 13 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/66) and 18 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/69), and *reiterating* its concern about the deteriorating situation in and around the safe area of Bihac,

Having considered the letter of 18 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1312),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia,

Determining that the situation in the former Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and *determined* to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 of resolution 836 (1993), and, to this end, *acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that the authorization given in paragraph 10 of its resolution 836 (1993) to Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in an around the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina referred to in resolution 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993, to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 of resolution 836 (1993) shall apply also to such measures taken in the Republic of Croatia.

S/RES/959 *Condemnation of violations of international border between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and call for end to all hostile actions in and around safe areas*

Date: 19 November 1994 Meeting: 3462
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in particular its resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993),

Reaffirming the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all the Bosnian parties, and implemented in good faith by them, and *condemning* the decision by the Bosnian Serb party to refuse to accept the proposed territorial settlement (S/1994/1081), Reaffirming also the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing special concern about the escalation in recent fighting in the Bihac pocket, including those in, from and around the safe areas, and the flow of refugees and displaced persons resulting from it,

Bearing in mind the importance of facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 10 March 1994 (S/1994/291) and 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and of his recommendations concerning the definition and implementation of the concept of safe areas in his report of 9 May 1994 (S/1994/555),

Recalling the statements by the President of the Security Council of 6 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/14), 30 June 1994 (S/PRST/1994/31), 13 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/66) and 18 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/69),

Reaffirming its previous calls on all parties and others concerned to refrain from any hostile action that could cause further escalation in the fighting, and to achieve urgently a cease-fire in the Bihac area,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining Sarajevo, the capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre, and noting in this context the positive contribution that agreement between the parties on the demilitarization of Sarajevo could make to this end, to the restoration of normal life in Sarajevo, and to achieving an overall settlement, consistent with the Contact Group peace plan,

Taking note of the communiqué on Bosnia and Herzegovina issued on 30 July 1994 by the Troika of the European Union and the Foreign Ministers of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/1994/916) and, in particular, of their commitment to strengthen the regime of safe areas,

1. Expresses its grave concern over the recent hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. Condemns any violation of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and demands that all parties and others concerned, and in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, fully respect the border and refrain from hostile acts across it;

3. Expresses its full support for the efforts by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), to ensure implementation of the Security Council resolutions on safe areas;

4. Calls upon all the Bosnian parties to respect fully the status and functions of UNPROFOR and to cooperate with it in its efforts to ensure implementation of the Security Council resolutions on safe areas and demands that all parties and others concerned show maximum restraint and put an end to all hostile actions in and around the safe areas in order to ensure that UNPROFOR can carry out its mandate in this regard effectively and safely;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to update his recommendations on modalities of the implementation of the concept of safe areas and to encourage UNPROFOR, in cooperation with the Bosnian parties, to continue their efforts to achieve agreements on strengthening the regimes of safe areas taking into account the specific situation in each case, and recalls its request to the Secretary-General in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 13 November 1994 to report as soon as possible on any further measures to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR to intensify efforts aimed at reaching agreement with the Bosnian parties on the modalities of demilitarization of Sarajevo, bearing in mind the need for the restoration of normal life to the city and for free access to and from the city by land and air and the free and unimpeded movement of people, goods and services in and around the city in line with its resolution 900 (1994), particularly operative paragraph 2;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution by 1 December 1994;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

S/RES/960 Endorsement of results of elections in Mozambique

Date: 21 November 1994 Meeting: 3464
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and its staff for ensuring the successful completion of the electoral process,

1. *Welcomes* the elections that took place in Mozambique on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994 in accordance with the General Peace Agreement;

2. *Welcomes also* the statement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of 19 November 1994 (SG/SM/5488) on the results of the elections, declaring them free and fair;

3. *Endorses* the results of these elections;

4. *Calls upon* all Mozambican parties to stand by their obligation to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections;

5. *Also calls* upon all Mozambican parties to continue the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement, on a system of multi-party democracy and the observance of democratic principles which will ensure lasting peace and political stability;

6. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Mozambique;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

S/RES/961 *Final Extension of mandate of UN Mission in El Salvador*

Date: 23 November 1994 Meeting: 3465
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 832 (1993) of 27 May 1993, 888 (1993) of 30 November 1993 and 920 (1994) of 26 May 1994, and *recalling also* the statement of the President of the Council of 16 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/54),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1994 (S/1994/1212),

Having considered also the report of the Joint Group for the Investigation of Politically Motivated Illegal Armed Groups of 28 July 1994, as contained in the letter of the Secretary-General dated 22 October 1994 (S/1994/989),

Noting the request of the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) for a further extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) in the joint declaration dated 4 October 1994, as contained in the letter of the Secretary-General of 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1144),

Concerned by delays in implementing several important elements of the Peace Accords, particularly those regarding the National Civil Police and the completion of demobilization of the National Police, as well as those related to: the transfer of lands, the implementation of programmes to facilitate the reintegration into civilian society of ex-combatants and war disabled, the problems of human settlements, the reform of the judicial and electoral systems, and several recommendations of the Commission on the Truth,

Noting with appreciation the accomplishments of ONUSAL to date and the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and ONUSAL to support the full implementation of the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and FMLN to maintain and consolidate peace and promote reconciliation in El Salvador,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to contain the costs of ONUSAL,

Welcoming the continuing commitment by all concerned directed towards reconciliation, stability and development in political life in El Salvador, as noted by the Secretary-General in his report of 31 October 1994,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1994;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of full and timely implementation of all aspects of the Peace Accords, including the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth, and appropriate follow-up to the findings of the Joint Group for Investigation of Politically Motivated Illegal Armed Groups;

3. *Expresses concern* that important elements of the Peace Accords remain only partially implemented;

4. Calls upon all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Representative and ONUSAL in their task of verifying implementation by the parties of their commitments;

5. Urges the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN to redouble their efforts to comply with the "Agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the most important agreements pending" so as to complete implementation of all aspects of the Peace Accords within the period of the timetable and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed on a regular basis of the status of implementation of outstanding commitments and ONUSAL operations;

6. Urges all States and the international institutions engaged in the fields of development and finance to contribute promptly and generously in support of the implementation of all aspects of the Peace Accords, as requested jointly by the Government of El Salvador and FMLN;

7. Approves the recommendations by the Secretary-General in his report of 31 October 1994 regarding the implementation by ONUSAL of its mandate;

8. Decides to extend the mandate of ONUSAL for one final period until 30 April 1995;

9. Requests also the Secretary-General to report by 31 March 1995 on ONUSAL, including on the fulfilment and completion of its mandate and on modalities for its withdrawal, to be completed by 30 April 1995, in a manner consistent with the effective performance of its duties;

10. Reaffirms the commitment undertaken by the United Nations to verify full implementation of the Peace Accords; welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to consider ways for the United Nations to discharge its remaining verification duties; and invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with competent specialized agencies, regional organizations and Member States, to prepare modalities for further assistance to El Salvador, within the framework of the Peace Accords, for the period after 30 April 1995;

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/RES/962 Renewal of mandate of UN Disengagement Observer Force

Date: 29 November 1994 Meeting: 29 November 1994
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1311),

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1995;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

S/RES/963 Admission of Palau to Membership in United Nations

Date: 29 November 1994 Meeting 3469
Adopted without a Vote

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Palau for admission to the United Nations (S/1994/1315),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Palau be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

S/RES/964 Authorization to strengthen progressively advance team of UN Mission in Haiti

Date: 29 November 1994 Meeting: 3470
Vote: 13-0-2

The Security Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 31 July 1994, 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994 and 948 (1994) of 15 October 1994,

Recalling also the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New York (S/26297),

Having considered the reports of the Multinational Force in Haiti (MNF), dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, annex), 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1148, annex), 24 October 1994 (S/1994/1208, annex), 7 November 1994 (S/1994/1258, annex) and 21 November 1994 (S/1994/1321, annex),

Having considered also the reports of the Secretary-General dated 18 October 1994 (S/1994/1180) and 21 November 1994 (S/1994/1322),

Noting the progress made in establishing a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

1. Welcomes the positive developments in Haiti since the deployment of the MNF in peaceful conditions;

2. Commends the efforts made by the MNF in Haiti to establish, in accordance with resolution 940 (1994), a secure and stable environment conducive to the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH);

3. Pays tribute to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide for his efforts to promote national reconciliation;

4. Welcomes the establishment by the UNMIH advance team and the MNF of a joint working group to prepare for the transition;

5. Authorizes the Secretary-General to strengthen progressively the advance team of UNMIH up to 500 personnel in order to further facilitate planning of UNMIH, identification of conditions required for the transition from the MNF to UNMIH and preparation for the actual transition, as well as to make good offices available for the achievement of the purposes approved by the Security Council in resolution 940 (1994);

6. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council at regular intervals on prospective increases in the strength of the UNMIH advance team; such increases should take place in close coordination with the MNF Commander;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to expedite planning for the full deployment of UNMIH;

8. Encourages continuous close coordination between the MNF and the UNMIH advance team;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Vote on Resolution 964:

In favour: Argentina, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, Russian Federation.

S/RES/965 Extension of mandate of UN Mission for Rwanda

Date: 30 November 1994 Meeting: 3473
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 4 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR, Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344),

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1308),

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

Stressing the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Noting the deployment of human rights officers to Rwanda by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to monitor the ongoing human rights situation, to help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring, to help foster a climate of confidence and the establishment of a more secure environment and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons, and to implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of administration of justice,

Noting also that the widespread dispersal of landmines is causing hardship to the civilian population and is hampering the return of refugees and displaced persons and other humanitarian relief efforts,

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of a Trust Fund pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 9 June 1995;

2. Reaffirms that UNAMIR will:

(a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;

(b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

(c) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

3. Decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:

(a) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;

(b) Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force;

4. Strongly urges the Government of Rwanda to continue its cooperation with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by UNAMIR forces, personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and human rights officers;

5. Welcomes UNAMIR's efforts to increase its radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries and expresses the hope that it will soon be possible for the Government of Rwanda to conclude appropriate arrangements with UNAMIR in this regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency;

6. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, and encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine clearance programme in Rwanda;

8. Calls upon the international community to provide resources needed to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda directly or through the Trust Fund established pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, to inform the Council should he consider that the additional tasks in paragraph 3 require consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel requirements of UNAMIR;

10. Decides to keep under review the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995, on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

11. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and his Special Humanitarian Envoy to coordinate the United Nations response to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/966 Extension of mandate of UN Angola Verification Mission

Date: 8 December 1994 Meeting: 3477
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions including resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December 1994 (S/1994/1376) and his letter dated 7 December 1994 (S/1994/1395),

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions, Encouraged by the signing of the Lusaka Protocol on 20 November 1994, which is a significant step towards the restoration of lasting peace and national reconciliation in Angola,

Reaffirming its readiness to consider promptly any recommendation from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola on condition that the cease-fire is maintained,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Force Commander and personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States, in particular the Government of Zambia, which have resulted in the signing of the Lusaka Protocol and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Declaring that renewed obstruction to or procrastination in the implementation of those accords would be unacceptable,

Deeply concerned at reports of renewed clashes in Angola after the entry into force of the agreed cease-fire, which cause suffering to the civilian population, and may jeopardize the successful implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and hamper the effective discharge of the mandate of UNAVEM II,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993),

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December 1994;

2. Decides, in order to enable UNAVEM II to monitor the cease-fire established by the Lusaka Protocol, to extend its mandate until 8 February 1995;

3. Commends the Government of Angola and UNITA for signing the Lusaka Protocol and urges them to respect fully the cease-fire which entered into effect on 22 November 1994;

4. Underlines that the Security Council will monitor closely compliance with the cease-fire and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed of any relevant developments;

5. Calls upon the parties to honour the commitments made by them and to continue to work together to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol;

6. Welcomes the Secretary-General's decision as conveyed in his letter of 7 December 1994 (S/1994/1395), in accordance with resolution 952 (1994), to proceed with the restoration of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level, the actual enlargement being dependent on the strict observance by the parties of an effective cease-fire and on the provision by them of satisfactory guarantees regarding the safety and security of the United Nations personnel;

7. Encourages the Secretary-General, in order to enhance the verification capabilities of the existing UNAVEM II and as an additional confidence-building measure, to continue to deploy personnel to the countryside, subject to the strict compliance by the parties with the conditions in paragraph 6 above;

8. Notes the intention of the Secretary-General to submit a report on the possible mandate for a new United Nations operation in Angola based on his assessment of the circumstances that warrant that, including the maintenance of the cease-fire, such a report to contain a detailed description of the results of his efforts to identify potential troop-contributing countries, the objectives, concept of operations and financial aspects of such an operation, and progress in discussions with the Government of Angola regarding the conclusion of a status-of-forces agreement, and welcomes the contingency planning being done by him in this regard, including the continuation of the consultations with potential troop contributors to assess their willingness to participate in an enlarged peace-keeping operation in Angola;

9. Declares its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola by 8 February 1995 at the latest, in the light of the above report;

10. Welcomes the resumption and the increased flow of humanitarian relief assistance throughout Angola and demands that both parties grant security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

11. Emphasizes that both parties must respect and ensure the safety and security of international personnel in Angola;

12. Commends those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations rapidly to provide further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian need;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council of the next steps to be taken by the United Nations to implement a well-coordinated and comprehensive mine clearance programme in Angola;

14. Requests also the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is regularly informed of further developments in the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol, and on the activities of UNAVEM II;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/967 Exceptional lifting of sanctions for export of diphtheria anti-serum from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Date: 14 December 1994 Meeting: 3480
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the situation in the former Yugoslavia, and in particular its resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, Taking note of the letter of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia of 14 December 1994 (S/1994/1418) and the communication of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund of 13 December 1994 annexed thereto in which the Council is informed of a major resurgence of diphtheria, and that the only available stocks of anti-serum to combat this serious condition are located in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Recognizing that the export of anti-serum from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) will require an exemption from the provisions of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 and acting, in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to permit, for a period of thirty days from the date of the adoption of this resolution, the export of 12,000 vials of diphtheria anti-serum from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

2. Decides further that any payments for such authorized shipments shall be made only into frozen accounts;

3. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/RES/968 Establishment of UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

Date: 16 December 1994 Meeting: 3482
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements of the President of the Security Council of 30 October 1992 (S/24742), of 23 August 1993 (S/26341), of 22 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/56) and 8 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/65),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 27 September 1994 (S/1994/1102) and of 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363),

Welcoming the agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition in the course of the third round of inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad on the extension until 6 February 1995 of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks signed in Tehran (S/1994/1102, annex 1),

Welcoming also the signing of the Protocol on the Joint Commission for the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1253, annex),

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, as well as of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks which contributed to reaching these agreements,

Emphasizing that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences, and that the international assistance provided by this resolution must be linked to the process of national reconciliation, including inter alia free and fair elections and further confidence-building measures by the parties, Welcoming the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means,

Stressing the importance of achieving further substantial progress during the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks in Moscow,

Recalling the statements of 24 August and of 30 September 1993 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26357 and S/26610),

Acknowledging positively the readiness of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan to work together with United Nations observers to assist in maintaining the cease-fire, as declared in a joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan on 13 October 1994 (S/1994/1178),

Underlining the importance of close liaison between the United Nations Mission of Observers on the one hand and the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan and the border forces on the other hand,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363);

2. Decides to establish a United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in accordance with the plan outlined by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned report with the following mandate:

(a) To assist the Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994;

(b) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to report on them to the United Nations and to the Joint Commission;

(c) To provide its good offices as stipulated in the Agreement of 17 September 1994;

(d) To maintain close contacts with the parties to the conflict, as well as close liaison with the CSCE Mission in Tajikistan and with the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan and with the border forces;

(e) To provide support for the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy;

(f) To provide political liaison and coordination services, which could facilitate expeditious humanitarian assistance by the international community;

3. Decides that the Mission be established for a period of up to six months subject to the proviso that it will continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reports to the Council by that date that the parties have agreed to extend the Agreement of 17 September 1994, and that they remain committed to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the report provided for in paragraph 3 above an account of the work of the Mission up to that date, and to submit, at two-monthly intervals thereafter, reports on that work and on progress towards national reconciliation;

5. Requests also the Secretary-General to continue to pursue through the good offices of his Special Envoy efforts to speed up the progress towards national reconciliation;

6. Calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission, and to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

7. Calls on the Government of Tajikistan to conclude expeditiously with the United Nations an agreement on the status of the Mission and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council in this regard in his report provided for in paragraph 3 above;

8. Calls upon the parties to redouble their efforts to achieve as soon as possible a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy in this regard;

9. Urges the parties to strictly comply with the obligations they have assumed to implement fully the Agreement of 17 September 1994 and to refrain from any steps that could aggravate the existing situation or hinder the process towards national reconciliation;

10. Welcomes the release of detainees and prisoners of war which took place on 12 November 1994 in Khoroq, and calls for further such confidence-building measures by the parties and for unhindered access to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to all persons detained by all parties in relation to the armed conflict;

11. Urges all States and others concerned to facilitate the process of national reconciliation and to refrain from any actions that could complicate the peace process;

12. Welcomes the humanitarian assistance already provided and calls for greater contributions from Member States for the humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions in support of the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks, in particular in support of the activities of the Joint Commission, and encourages Member States to contribute thereto;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

S/RES/969 Extension of mandate of UN Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

Date: 21 December 1994 Meeting: 3484
Vote: Unanimous

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 12 December 1994 (S/1994/1407 and Add.1),

Taking note also of his recommendation that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months, *Noting* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 31 December 1994,

Expressing concern that during the period reviewed in the Secretary-General's report, UNFICYP patrols continued to encounter interference in or around the buffer zone, that cease-fire violations continued and that no progress was made on an unmanning agreement,

Expressing once again its concern that there has been no progress towards a final political solution, no significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and no reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus,

Recalling its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular its provisions on the financing of UNFICYP,

Recalling also its resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

Noting that a review of the situation on the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus remains in progress and looking forward to receiving a definitive report at an appropriate time,

1. *Extends* the stationing in Cyprus of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 30 June 1995;

2. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone and to extend their full cooperation to UNFICYP;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the structure and strength of the Force with a view to possible restructuring of it;

4. *Urges* all concerned to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as set out in the Set of Ideas, and *calls upon* the Secretary-General to promote efforts in this direction;

5. *Calls upon once again* the military authorities on both sides, in line with paragraph 3 of resolution 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993, to begin discussions with UNFICYP without further delay with a view to entering into mutual commitments to prohibit along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit also the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone;

6. *Calls also upon* the military authorities on both sides to cooperate with UNFICYP in extending the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other;

7. Urges also the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation between the two communities as recommended in paragraph 7 of resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993;

8. Welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to continue contacts with the two leaders, to make every effort to find common ground for the basis for a resumption of direct talks;

9. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to early progress being made on the substance of the Cyprus question and on the implementation of the confidence-building measures referred to in the report of the Secretary-General dated 1 July 1993 (S/26026);

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 15 June 1995.

* * *

STATEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1994

S/PRST/1994/1 Condemnation of hostilities in UN designated safe areas, especially in Sarajevo area in Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: 7 January 1994 Meeting: 3327

The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the continuing widespread hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It deplores the failure of the parties to honour the agreements they have already signed, in the context of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, to implement a cease-fire and to permit the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It condemns the flagrant violations of international humanitarian law which have occurred, for which it holds the perpetrators personally responsible.

The Security Council condemns any hostilities in the United Nations-designated safe areas, especially in the Sarajevo area. In particular it strongly condemns the continuing military pressure on and the relentless bombardment by Bosnian Serb forces of the capital city, Sarajevo. It demands the immediate end to attacks against Sarajevo, which have resulted in a high number of civilian casualties, seriously disrupted essential services and aggravated an already severe humanitarian situation. In this regard, the Council once again reaffirms its commitment fully to implement all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 836 (1993).

The Security Council strongly deplores the abhorrent practice of deliberate obstruction of humanitarian relief convoys by any party and reiterates its demand that there be unimpeded access of humanitarian relief assistance to their intended destinations. The Council further demands that all parties fully abide by their commitments in this regard and facilitate timely delivery of humanitarian aid.

The Security Council also condemns recent attacks against the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) as well as of UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations. It reiterates the demand that all parties ensure the safety and security of UNPROFOR, as well as all other United Nations personnel and those of non-governmental organizations, and their unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council calls on all the parties to cease hostilities throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to honour the commitments they have entered into. It calls upon them to negotiate in earnest in the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to achieve an early settlement.

The Security Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to consider further measures to ensure that all parties and others concerned abide by their commitments and fully respect relevant Security Council resolutions.

S/PRST/1994/2 Humanitarian assistance in Haiti

Date: 10 January 1994 Meeting: 3328

The Security Council reiterates its deep concern for the plight of the Haitian people under the ongoing crisis and reaffirms its determination to minimize the impact of this crisis on the most vulnerable groups in Haiti.

In this context, the Security Council welcomes the imminent arrival in Haiti of a shipment of fuel approved by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 841 (1993).

The Security Council also welcomes the role being played by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in the management, delivery and distribution of fuel for humanitarian purposes.

The Security Council attaches great importance to humanitarian assistance in Haiti, including the unimpeded delivery and distribution of fuel used for humanitarian purposes. It will hold responsible any authorities and individuals in Haiti who might in any way interfere with the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance under the overall responsibility of PAHO or who fail in their responsibility to ensure that this delivery and distribution benefits the intended recipients: those in need of humanitarian assistance. The Security Council will also hold responsible any authorities or individuals in Haiti who endanger the personal security and safety of all personnel involved in such assistance.

The Security Council reaffirms once again its determination to ensure the return to constitutional legality in Haiti, on the basis of the implementation of its relevant resolutions. In this context, it shares the understanding of the "Friends of the Secretary-General on the question of Haiti" (S/26881) that the process as defined by the Governors Island Agreement, which provides, inter alia, for the return of President Aristide, constitutes the only viable framework for Haiti to emerge from the crisis and to lead to the establishment of a State under the rule of law."

S/PRST/1994/3 Review of sanctions against Iraq

Date: 18 January 1994 After consultations

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 18 January 1994 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regime established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution.

S/PRST/1994/4 Expression of concern over large-scale fighting in Afghanistan

Date: 24 January 1994 Meeting: 3330

The Security Council deplores the continuing large-scale fighting in Afghanistan, which is creating mass suffering among the civilian population and is jeopardizing efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need.

The Council notes with concern that the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan disrupts efforts to establish a political process that would lead to a broad-based government, is producing another wave of refugees and displaced persons and detracts from efforts to foster regional stability.

The Council notes General Assembly resolution 48/208 requesting the Secretary-General to dispatch as soon as possible a United Nations special mission to Afghanistan to canvass a broad spectrum of Afghanistan's leaders to solicit their views on how the United Nations can best assist Afghanistan in facilitating national *rapprochement* and reconstruction. The Council welcomes the reaffirmation of support for such a mission issued on 12 January 1994 by the Secretary-General and his intention to dispatch this mission.

The Council calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan and the beginning of a process to create a broad-based government acceptable to the Afghan people.

The Council appreciates the humanitarian assistance that the international community and the countries neighbouring Afghanistan have been providing to the most recent wave of refugees as well as displaced persons within Afghanistan and encourages them to increase their assistance even further.

The Council commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Personal Representative and the United Nations agencies active in Afghanistan to alleviate the suffering caused by the conflict in that country. The Council attaches great importance to the continuation of their work.

The Council also commends the efforts of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a number of concerned States to promote peace in Afghanistan through a political dialogue among the Afghan parties.

S/PRST/1994/5 Statement following extension of mandate of UN Interim Force in Lebanon

Date: 28 January 1994 Meeting: 3331

The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/1994/62) submitted in conformity with resolution 852 (1993) of 28 July 1993.

They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL.

The members of the Security Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances.

S/PRST/1994/6 Demand for withdrawal of elements of Croatian Army from Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: 3 February 1994 Meeting: 3333

The Security Council is deeply concerned that the Republic of Croatia has deployed elements of the Croatian Army (HV) along with heavy military equipment in the central and southern parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as described in the Secretary-General's letter of 1 February 1994 (S/1994/109).

The Security Council strongly condemns the Republic of Croatia for this serious hostile act against a Member State of the United Nations, which constitutes a violation of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 752 (1992), in which the Council demanded an immediate end to all forms of interference and full respect for the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council demands that the Republic of Croatia withdraw forthwith all elements of the Croatian Army (HV) along with military equipment and fully respect the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council once again reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force or 'ethnic cleansing', and condemns such acquisition as well as the practice of 'ethnic cleansing' by whomsoever committed.

The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to monitor closely the situation and report to the Council within two weeks from the date of the present statement on progress towards the complete and full withdrawal of all elements of the Croatian Army (HV), as well as military equipment, from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council will consider other serious measures if the Republic of Croatia fails to put an immediate end to all forms of interference in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council reiterates its statement of 7 January 1994 (S/PRST/1994/1), in which it expressed its deep concern at the continuing widespread hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Security Council calls once more on all the parties to cease hostilities throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to honour the commitments they have entered into and refrain from actions which escalate or widen the conflict. It calls upon them to negotiate in earnest in the framework of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to achieve an early settlement.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/7 Efforts to bring about peaceful settlement in Angola

Date: 10 February 1994 Meeting: 3335

The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/100) submitted pursuant to resolution 890 (1993) of 15 December 1993.

The Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Chief Military Observer on their efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the talks between the Government of Angola and UNITA, currently taking place in Lusaka, with a view to reaching an effective and sustainable settlement of the conflict, within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The Council also commends the efforts of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process and those of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of neighbouring States in support of the Lusaka talks, and encourages them to continue these efforts.

The Council notes the progress made to date in the Lusaka talks, in particular the adoption of the general and specific principles, as well as the modalities, relating to all the military and police issues on the agenda. The Council calls upon the parties to renew their commitment to a peaceful settlement. It demands that they redouble their efforts in the Lusaka talks, with the aim of urgently attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire and completing work on the remaining points on the agenda and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination.

The Council is deeply concerned at the intensification of hostilities and, in particular, at the recent outbreak of serious military activity at several locations in Angola, particularly at Kuito-Bie. It deplores the great loss of life and destruction of property.

The Council stresses that the only way to achieve an effective, verifiable and sustainable cease-fire is for the parties to conclude and sign a comprehensive peace agreement. It calls upon them to honour the commitments they have already voluntarily agreed to in Lusaka, to exercise maximum restraint, to stop immediately all offensive military actions, and to commit themselves to the urgent conclusion of the Lusaka talks.

The Council welcomes the improvement in the delivery of humanitarian relief assistance to the affected population in Angola, while acknowledging that the overall situation remains serious. It urges the parties to continue to cooperate with the United Nations agencies and the non-governmental organizations in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian relief supplies and the necessary security for its efficient distribution. It calls upon the international community to contribute generously to humanitarian aid efforts in Angola.

The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed on a timely basis of developments in the Lusaka peace talks. It reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General once an agreement has been concluded between the parties. It also reaffirms its readiness to consider further action in accordance with its previous resolutions.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/8 Advancement of process of national reconciliation in Rwanda

Date: 17 February 1994 Meeting: 3337

The Security Council, which welcomed the conclusion of the Arusha Peace Agreement and the political will demonstrated by the Rwandese parties in implementing it, remains deeply concerned by the delays in establishing the broad-based transitional government which is one of the key points in the Agreement. The absence of such a government is an impediment to progress under that Agreement and the functioning of institutions of the State. Furthermore, it is having adverse effects on the humanitarian situation in the country, the deterioration of which is of profound concern to the international community. The speedy installation of a broad-based transitional government would facilitate the provision of more effective assistance to the populations in need.

The Security Council, taking note of the fact that the President of Rwanda has been sworn in as the interim Head of State, encourages him, in the context of that responsibility, to continue his efforts for the speedy installation of the other transitional institutions, in conformity with the Arusha Peace Agreement.

The Security Council calls on all the parties concerned to overcome their differences and cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in order to advance the process of national reconciliation. It strongly urges the establishment, without delay, of the provisional institutions provided for in the Arusha Peace Agreement.

The Security Council is also deeply concerned at the deterioration in the security situation, particularly in Kigali. In this connection, it reminds the parties of their obligation to respect the weapon-free zone established in and around the city.

The Security Council calls the attention of the parties to the consequences for them of non-compliance with that provision of the Agreement. It notes that UNAMIR will be assured of consistent support only if the parties implement the Arusha Peace Agreement fully and rapidly.

S/PRST/1994/9 Efforts towards political settlement to Liberian conflict

Date: 25 February 1994 Meeting: 3339

The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Liberia (S/1994/168 and Add.1).

The Council welcomes the agreement reached at Monrovia contained in the communiqué of 15 February 1994 (S/1994/187, annex), in which the parties once again reaffirmed their commitment to the Cotonou Agreement as the basis for a lasting political settlement to the Liberian conflict. The Council calls upon the parties to uphold strictly the timetable outlined in that communiqué: the commencement of disarmament and the installation of a transitional government on 7 March 1994, and the holding of free and fair general elections on 7 September 1994. The Council urges the parties to resolve quickly their differences on the disposition of the four remaining Cabinet posts.

The Council, however, wishes to express its concern about the recent upsurge in violence in Liberia and the related disruption of humanitarian relief shipments, to which the rise of new military groups and problems of military indiscipline among the existing factions have contributed. It deplores the consequent loss of life, destruction of property and the increased number of people that have since been displaced. The Council calls on all Liberian parties to adhere strictly to the cease-fire agreement and to cooperate fully with the international relief efforts in order to put an end to the obstacles periodically impeding the delivery of humanitarian aid.

The Council is gravely concerned at the delays in implementing the commitments entered into by the parties under the Cotonou Agreement, in particular the commencement of disarmament and the installation of the Liberian National Transitional Government.

The Council reminds the parties that they themselves bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the Cotonou Agreement. The Liberian parties should bear in mind that the support of the international community and of the Security Council will not continue in the absence of tangible progress towards full and prompt implementation of the Agreement, in particular, the revised timetable. These delays jeopardize both the viability of the Cotonou Agreement itself and the ability of UNOMIL to fulfil its mandate.

The Council looks forward to the proposed meeting of ECOWAS Foreign Ministers in March and to continued progress on the ground. The Council underlines the importance of adhering to the timetable and will review the situation again in March 1994 to evaluate what progress has been made.

The Council underlines the importance of disarmament to the successful implementation of the Cotonou Agreement and in this context, notes the central role in the disarmament process given to ECOMOG under the Agreement.

The Council, therefore, takes note of the Secretary-General's observation that the ECOMOG forces face considerable financial and logistical difficulties and strongly supports his call on Member States to assist the peace process by providing the necessary financial and logistical resources to ECOMOG to enable it to meet its obligations under the Cotonou Agreement. The Council supports the Secretary-General's appeal to all Member States which have not already done so to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia. The Council concurs with the Secretary-General that UNOMIL's ability to carry out its mandate depends on the capacity of ECOMOG to discharge its responsibilities.

The Council commends ECOWAS and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for their continued efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia. The Council notes with appreciation that the ECOMOG force has now been expanded pursuant to resolution 866 (1993) and commends all countries which have contributed troops and resources to ECOMOG since its inception in 1990.

The Council commends also the efforts of Member States and humanitarian organizations in providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the Liberian civil war. The anticipated reunification of the country by 7 March 1994 and the ensuring repatriation of Liberian refugees will accelerate the demand for additional humanitarian relief, and in this regard the Council urgently appeals to Member States and humanitarian organizations to increase their assistance to Liberia.

The Council reaffirms its appreciation for the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative towards the establishment of a lasting peace in Liberia.

S/PRST/1994/10 Violation by authorities of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of Security Council resolutions prohibiting shipment of commodities and products thereto

Date: 14 March 1994 Meeting: 3348

The Security Council has taken note of the letters dated 10 and 14 March 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In these documents, his Government acknowledges that the Bulgarian convoy, the Han Kubrat, composed of six barges transporting 6,000 tons of diesel oil on the Danube entered the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on the morning of 6 March 1994 at the Port of Prahovo. The Government also recognizes that the cargo was unloaded and that the convoy returned to Bulgaria without it.

The Security Council most strongly condemns this flagrant violation of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council prohibiting the shipment of commodities and products to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It holds the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) fully accountable for the non-return of the cargo of the Han Kubrat.

The Security Council welcomes the cooperative attitude of the Bulgarian Government. It calls upon the authorities of Bulgaria to assess the precise circumstances of this act and to prosecute those responsible for it.

The Security Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to free and unimpeded navigation on the Danube, which is essential to legitimate commerce in the region. It again stresses that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have undertaken in writing to guarantee the freedom and security of navigation on this crucial international waterway. It invites them to respect scrupulously their commitments in this regard.

The Security Council stands ready to address the issue again in the future.

S/PRST/1994/11 Condemnation of shelling of Maglaj, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by Bosnian Serb party

Date: 14 March 1994 Meeting: 3349

The Security Council remains gravely concerned at the continuing hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It especially deplores the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Maglaj area and the threat it poses to the survival of the remaining civilian population. It notes that this intolerable situation has been perpetuated by the intensity of the nine-month siege of the town, for which the Bosnian Serb party is primarily responsible.

The Security Council strongly condemns the indiscriminate shelling by the Bosnian Serb party of the civilian population of Maglaj, which has resulted in heavy casualties, loss of life and material destruction.

The Security Council notes with particular concern reports of the recurrent obstruction and looting of humanitarian aid convoys destined for the civilian population of Maglaj, including the most recent incident which took place on 10 March 1994, in which six aid trucks were prevented from reaching the town. It is appalled that not one convoy has reached the town since 25 October 1993. The Council notes that the civilian population has been totally dependent on airdrops and commends those who have provided these vital missions. The Council demands that the Bosnian Serb party and the Bosnian Croat party allow forthwith and without conditions passage to all humanitarian convoys, and the immediate evacuation of those in need of urgent medical attention. The Council also demands that the siege of Maglaj be ended immediately.

The Security Council welcomes the fact that United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel have now obtained access to Maglaj. It demands that the Bosnian Serb party permit unimpeded and continuing access by UNPROFOR to Maglaj.

The Security Council also condemns recent attacks against the personnel of UNPROFOR as well as of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other humanitarian organizations. It reiterates its demands that all parties ensure the safety and security of UNPROFOR, as well as all other United Nations personnel and those of non-governmental organizations, and their unimpeded freedom of movement throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council affirms its determination to maintain and build upon the recent positive developments towards peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this context notes the importance of protecting Maglaj and its civilian population from further hostilities. It will consider the situation in Maglaj further in the context of its examination of the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/291) pursuant to its resolution 900 (1994).

S/PRST/1994/12 Humanitarian situation in Afghanistan

Date: 23 March 1994 Meeting: 3353

The Security Council deeply regrets that the food blockade imposed on Kabul continues. This situation is increasing the hardships of the population in all sectors of the capital, since the humanitarian aid that has so far been provided has not alleviated substantially the plight of hundreds of thousands of the city's starving inhabitants.

The Council continues to believe that the seriousness of the humanitarian situation is entirely due to the ongoing fighting in Afghanistan, and calls for its immediate cessation. This fighting has been the cause of the suffering of the Afghan population and of repeated interruptions in the delivery of humanitarian aid in that country.

The Council therefore calls for an immediate end to the obstacles to the passage of humanitarian aid in order to ensure that future supplies are distributed without hindrance to the whole of the population. In this regard, the Council expresses its appreciation to the countries in the region for facilitating efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to Kabul and other provinces of the country. Furthermore, the Council calls upon the international community to extend urgent humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan in order to alleviate the suffering of the Afghan people.

The Council stresses the importance that it attaches to full compliance with international humanitarian law in all its aspects and recalls that those who violate international humanitarian law bear individual responsibility.

The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's appointment of a special mission to Afghanistan, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/208. This mission will canvass a broad spectrum of Afghanistan's leaders to solicit their views on how the United Nations can best assist Afghanistan in facilitating national rapprochement and reconstruction.

The Council supports this mission, which is due to leave Geneva soon, and urges all Afghans to assist it in carrying out its mandate and thus promote a cessation of hostilities, the resumption of humanitarian aid and the restoration of peace in Afghanistan.

S/PRST/1994/13 IAEA inspections in Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Date: 31 March 1994 Meeting: 3357

The Security Council recalls the statement made by the President of the Council on 8 April 1993 (S/25562) and its relevant resolution.

The Council reaffirms the critical importance of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the Treaty) and the contribution which progress in non-proliferation makes to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council notes with deep appreciation the efforts of the Director General of the IAEA and the Agency to implement the IAEA-Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) safeguards agreement (INFCIRC/403).

The Council reaffirms the importance of the joint declaration by the DPRK and the Republic of Korea (ROK) on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and of the parties to the declaration addressing the nuclear issue in their continuing dialogue.

The Council welcomes the joint statement of the DPRK and the United States (U.S.) of 11 June 1993, which included the DPRK's decision to suspend the effectuation of its withdrawal from the Treaty, and the understanding reached between the DPRK and the U.S. in Geneva in July 1993, and the progress achieved on that basis.

The Council welcomes also the agreements reached in February 1994 between the IAEA and DPRK, and between the DPRK and the U.S.

The Council takes note that the DPRK has accepted in principle IAEA inspections at its seven declared sites, following its decision to suspend its withdrawal from the Treaty on 11 June 1993, and the Statement by the General Department of Atomic Energy of the DPRK (S/1994/319).

The Council takes note also of the IAEA Board of Governors' findings concerning the matter of compliance and the IAEA Director General's report to the Security Council of 22 March 1994 (S/1994/322), and expresses its concern that the IAEA is, therefore, unable to draw conclusions as to whether there has been either diversion of nuclear material or reprocessing or other operations.

The Council calls upon the DPRK to allow the IAEA inspectors to complete the inspection activities agreed between the IAEA and DPRK on 15 February 1994, as a step in fulfilling its obligations under the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement and in honouring non-proliferation obligations of the Treaty.

The Council invites the Director General of the IAEA to report further to the Security Council on the question of completion of the inspection activities agreed between the IAEA and the DPRK on 15 February 1994 when the Director General is scheduled to report on the follow-on inspections required to maintain continuity of safeguards and to verify that there has been no diversion of nuclear material required to be safeguarded, as noted in the Director General's report to the Council (S/1994/322).

The Council requests the DPRK and ROK to renew discussions whose purpose is implementation of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

The Council appeals to those Member States engaged in dialogue with the DPRK to continue that dialogue in accordance with the agreement reached on 25 February 1994.

The Council decides to remain actively seized of the matter and that further Security Council consideration will take place if necessary in order to achieve full implementation of the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement.

S/PRST/1994/14 Attacks on 'Safe Area' of Gorazde in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: 6 April 1994 Meeting: 3359

The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuing violence in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the attacks on the 'safe area' of Gorazde, and the recent acts of violence and terror, including reported acts of ethnic cleansing in Banja Luka and Prijedor.

The Council takes note of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of 2 April 1994 (S/1994/378), in which he reported, inter alia, on the hostilities in the Eastern parts of his country. The Council, taking note also of the assessment of the situation provided by the Secretariat and in the Secretary-General's reports (paras. 16 and 17 of S/1994/291 of 11 March 1994 and paras. 29 and 30 of S/1994/300 of 16 March 1994), calls for an end to any provocative actions by whomsoever committed in and around the 'safe areas'.

The Council strongly condemns the shelling and infantry and artillery attacks by the besieging Bosnian Serb forces against the 'safe area' of Gorazde in which many civilians have lost their lives and several hundreds have been wounded. The Council takes serious note of the continuing defiance of the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular of resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) related to the protection of 'safe areas'. The Council demands the immediate cessation of any further attacks against the 'safe area' of Gorazde and its population and calls upon those concerned to take all measures to ensure full respect for the status of the 'safe areas' in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolution 824 (1993).

The Council welcomes the measures being taken by UNPROFOR to strengthen its presence in Gorazde, and the impending visit of the UNPROFOR Commander for Bosnia and Herzegovina to further assess the situation. The Council calls upon the parties to ensure that UNPROFOR troops have unimpeded access to the area in and around Gorazde and to assure those troops' safety and security. The Council underlines the importance it attaches to ensuring the safety and security of UNPROFOR troops in and around Gorazde.

The Council stresses the need to achieve normal conditions of life in Gorazde, including restoration of essential public services, with the assistance of the United Nations, and with the cooperation of the parties.

The Council deplores recent acts of violence and terror including ethnic cleansing particularly in Prijedor and Banja Luka. It reaffirms that the International Tribunal was established under its resolution 827 (1993) for the purpose of investigating crimes of this sort, and trying persons accused of committing such crimes. The Council stresses the importance it attaches to full compliance with international humanitarian law in all its aspects throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council calls upon all parties to join the negotiation process aimed at the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and further calls for an immediate cease-fire, the cessation of hostilities and an exchange of all persons imprisoned as a result of the war. The Council welcomes the planned meeting between the military commanders in Sarajevo under the auspices of UNPROFOR.

The Council affirms its determination to remain seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/15 Elections in El Salvador

Date: 7 April 1994 Meeting: 3360

The Security Council has received the Secretary-General's report on the observation by ONUSAL of the elections in El Salvador on 20 March 1994 (S/1994/375). It has also received the Secretary-General's letter of 28 March 1994 (S/1994/361) drawing to the attention of the Security Council his continuing concerns regarding problems in the implementation of the Peace Accords in El Salvador.

The Security Council congratulates the people of El Salvador on the peaceful and historic elections held on 20 March 1994. It notes that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General stated on 21 March 1994 that in general the elections on 20 March 1994 took place under appropriate conditions in terms of freedom, competitiveness and security and that, despite serious flaws regarding organization and transparency, the elections can be considered acceptable. The Security Council calls upon those concerned to take the necessary measures, as recommended by the Secretary-General, to correct those shortcomings which appeared in the first round and thus to guarantee a genuine and indisputable expression of the will of the people in the second round of the presidential elections on 24 April 1994.

The Security Council calls for the full implementation of the Peace Accords. It shares the concerns expressed by the Secretary-General that progress is still required regarding the implementation of the points highlighted in his letter of 28 March 1994 (S/1994/361), particularly in relation to public security, including the deployment of the new National Civil Police (PNC) and the phasing out of the National Police (PN); the reintegration into society through transfers of land and other programmes of estranged groups, including former combatants; and the constitutional reforms recommended by the Commission on the Truth, especially as they relate to the reform of the judiciary. The Security Council urges those that further delays in those areas are avoided and distortions corrected, so that the process can gain momentum, the provisions of the Peace Accords be duly implemented and the goals of the peace process be fully achieved.

S/PRST/1994/16 Deaths of Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi and deterioration of situation in Rwanda

Date: 7 April 1994 Meeting: 3361

The Security Council is deeply disturbed by the tragic incident that resulted in the deaths of the Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda on 6 April 1994 and the ensuing violence. The Council expresses regret at the incident. It invites the Secretary-General to collect all available information with all means at his disposal and report to the Council as soon as possible.

The Security Council is following with great concern the situation as described by the Secretariat in its oral report. There has been considerable loss of lives, including the deaths of Government leaders, many civilians and at least ten Belgian peace-keepers as well as the reported kidnapping of others. The Council strongly condemns these horrific attacks and their perpetrators, who must be held responsible.

The Council strongly condemns all these acts of violence and in particular these attacks against United Nations personnel and urges the Rwandese security forces and military and paramilitary units to put an end to these attacks and to cooperate fully with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate. It further demands that all measures be taken to provide security throughout the country and particularly in Kigali and the demilitarized zone (DMZ). Furthermore, the Council expresses its extreme concern at the implications for United Nations personnel and requests the Secretary-General to report on and take measures necessary to ensure their safety and security. The Council also demands that free access to the airport be restored in order to allow those who wish to enter or leave the country to do so.

The Council appeals to all Rwandese and to all parties and factions to desist from any further acts or threats of violence and to maintain the positions they held before the incident. It urges respect for the safety and security of the civilian population and of the foreign communities living in Rwanda as well as of UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel.

The Security Council earlier this week renewed the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Rwanda for a further four months, with a six-week review provision on the understanding that progress would be made in establishing all the transitional institutions under the Arusha Peace Agreement. It reaffirms its commitment to the Arusha Peace Agreement and urges all parties to implement it fully and in particular to respect the cease-fire.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/17 Increase in deployed strength of UN Observer Mission in Georgia

Date: 8 April 1994 Meeting: 3362

The Security Council welcomes the conclusion of the third round of the negotiations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides on a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict under the aegis of the United Nations with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and also attended by representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The Council considers the signing in Moscow on 4 April 1994 of the 'Declaration on measures for a political settlement of the Georgian/Abkhaz conflict' (S/1994/397, annex I) and the 'Quadripartite Agreement on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons' (S/1994/397, annex II) as an encouraging event, laying the basis for further progress towards the settlement of the conflict.

The Council calls upon both parties to observe strictly the cease-fire and other commitments under the agreements and to use the atmosphere of constructive cooperation, which has emerged during the negotiations, for the solution of other key issues of the settlement.

In this context, the Council supports a further increase in the deployed strength of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) up to the limit specified in resolution 892 (1993), if the Secretary-General considers that the conditions on the ground make that appropriate.

The Council reaffirms its support for the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in secure conditions, in accordance with international law, and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement's provisions, and calls upon the parties to honour the commitments they have already made in this regard.

The Council underlines the importance of substantive progress towards a political settlement during the next rounds of negotiations so that the Security Council may adequately consider the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia.

The Council expresses in this connection its hope for fruitful results of the work of the Quadripartite Commission on refugees and displaced persons, which begins its work in Sochi on 8 April 1994, and of the negotiations between the parties aimed at creating the conditions for the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force and the continuation of consultations on the political status of Abkhazia to be convened on 12 and 19 April 1994, respectively.

The Council welcomes the efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Envoy for Georgia aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, in accordance with the principles set out in its relevant resolutions, and looks forward to an early report by the Secretary-General as provided for in resolution 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994.

S/PRST/1994/18 Review of sanctions against Libya

Date: 8 April 1994 After consultations

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 8 April 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

S/PRST/1994/19 Safety and freedom of movement of UN Protection Force

Date: 14 April 1994 Meeting: 3364

The Security Council is deeply concerned at recent incidents in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina affecting the safety and freedom of movement of UNPROFOR personnel as reported by the Secretariat. These incidents constitute clear violations of the Security Council's resolutions, which bind the parties. The Council condemns such incidents and warns those responsible of the serious consequences of their actions.

The Council affirms its full support for UNPROFOR in its execution of the Council's relevant resolutions. It demands that all parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serb party, allow UNPROFOR unimpeded freedom of movement, and refrain from any further actions which could threaten the safety of UNPROFOR personnel. It calls upon them to work closely with UNPROFOR, to cease all hostilities and to cooperate fully in efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/20 Decision by Inkatha Freedom Party to participate in elections in South Africa

Date: 19 April 1994 Meeting: 3365

The Security Council has noted with appreciation the Secretary-General's report of 14 April 1994 (S/1994/435) on the question of South Africa, as well as the oral information received from the Secretariat on the latest developments in the electoral process.

The Council welcomes the agreement reached on 19 April 1994 between the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), the African National Congress (ANC) and the Government of South Africa following which the IFP has decided to participate in the forthcoming elections in South Africa. It commends all the parties involved for the statesmanship and goodwill which they have displayed in reaching this result.

The Council expresses the hope that this agreement will bring an end to the violence which has scarred South Africa and that it will promote lasting reconciliation among the people of South Africa. It calls upon all parties to contribute to the conduct of free and fair elections in which all South Africans will be able to participate peacefully.

The Council commends the positive contribution by the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) and the international community to the transitional process in South Africa and reiterates its determination to support the process of peaceful democratic change for the benefit of all South Africans. It calls upon all parties to respect the safety and security of the international election observers and to assist them to carry out their mandate.

The Council looks forward to the successful completion of the electoral process in South Africa and to the establishment of a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa that will take its place in the international community.

S/PRST/1994/21 Condemnation of all breaches of international humanitarian law and reiteration of demand for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of hostilities in Rwanda

Date: 30 April 1994 Meeting: 3371

The Security Council is appalled at continuing reports of the slaughter of innocent civilians in Kigali and other parts of Rwanda, and reported preparations for further massacres. It endorses the concern expressed by the Central Organ for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that the massacres and wanton killings have continued unabated in a systematic manner in Rwanda. It recalls that such killings have already been condemned by the Security Council in its resolution 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994.

Attacks on defenceless civilians have occurred throughout the country, especially in areas under the control of members or supporters of the armed forces of the interim Government of Rwanda. The Security Council demands that the interim Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front take effective measures to prevent any attacks on civilians in areas under their control. It calls on the leadership of both parties to condemn publicly such attacks and to commit themselves to ensuring that persons who instigate or participate in such attacks are prosecuted and punished.

The Security Council condemns all these breaches of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, particularly those perpetrated against the civilian population, and recalls that persons who instigate or participate in such acts are individually responsible. In this context, the Security Council recalls that the killing of members of an ethnic group with the intention of destroying such a group in whole or in part constitutes a crime punishable under international law.

The Security Council reiterates the demand in its resolution 912 (1994) for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of hostilities between the forces of the interim Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front. It commends the efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to mediate such an outcome, and requests them to continue their efforts in liaison with countries of the region and the OAU. It also commends the courage and determination of UNAMIR personnel in affording protection to civilians who sought refuge with UNAMIR.

The Security Council welcomes the efforts that have been made by countries of the region, with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity, to bring about an end to the fighting and the killings in Rwanda. It also commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to the suffering people of Rwanda.

The Security Council is deeply concerned at the situation of the many thousands of refugees and displaced persons who have been forced to flee the fighting and killings in Rwanda.

The Security Council calls on all States to assist the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other humanitarian and relief agencies operating in the area in meeting the urgent humanitarian needs in Rwanda and its bordering States. The Council calls on States bordering Rwanda, working with the OAU, to provide appropriate protection to refugees and to facilitate transfer of goods and supplies to meet the needs of the displaced persons within Rwanda.

The Security Council calls on all Rwandan parties to guarantee the protection of displaced persons and refugees in Rwanda and refugees outside Rwanda and to ensure safe passage for humanitarian assistance.

The Security Council underlines the urgent need for coordinated international action to help bring peace to Rwanda and to alleviate the suffering of the Rwandan people. It requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the OAU and countries of the region, to take appropriate measures to ensure that international efforts to assist the situation in Rwanda are carried out in an effective and coordinated manner, and to ensure that all relevant parties are kept fully informed.

The Security Council emphasizes the importance of Kigali airport for the provision of international relief efforts to Rwanda, as well as for the requirements of UNAMIR. It calls on the parties to allow the airport to be kept open at all times for such purposes.

The Security Council stresses the importance of ensuring that the situation in Rwanda does not affect adversely the security and stability of neighbouring countries.

The Security Council warns that the situation in Rwanda would be further seriously aggravated if either of the parties were to have access to additional arms. It appeals to all States to refrain from providing arms or any military assistance to the parties to the conflict. It states its willingness in principle to consider promptly the application of an arms embargo to Rwanda.

The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to preserving the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda. It reiterates its conviction that the Arusha Peace Agreement remains the only viable framework for the resolution of the Rwanda conflict and serves as the basis for peace, national unity and reconciliation in the country. It calls again on the parties to renew their commitment to this Agreement.

The Security Council requests the Secretary-General:

(a) in consultation with the Secretary-General of the OAU, to report further on action which may be undertaken with a view to assisting in the restoration of law and order in Rwanda and in providing security for displaced persons;

(b) to work with UNHCR, the OAU and countries of the region to take such preventive diplomatic steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of violence and atrocities to neighbouring countries;

(c) to explore urgently ways of extending humanitarian relief assistance to refugees and displaced persons;

(d) to consult UNHCR on measures to provide humanitarian assistance to those displaced persons congregated along the borders with Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire and Burundi;

(e) to bring to its attention any information that he might receive concerning arms flows into Rwanda, and to consult the countries of the region and the OAU about the practical implementation of an arms embargo on Rwanda; and

(f) to make proposals for investigation of the reports of serious violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict.

The Security Council states its intention to consider urgently the letter of the Secretary-General dated 29 April 1994 (S/1994/518) and further recommendations that the Secretary-General may provide.

S/PRST/1994/22 Improving UN capacity for peace-keeping

Date: 3 May 1994 Meeting: 3372

Aware of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council has begun its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Improving the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping' of 14 March 1994 (S/26450). The Security Council welcomes the useful account the report provides of the measures the Secretary-General has taken to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to undertake peace-keeping operations. The Security Council notes that this report follows the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'An Agenda for Peace' (S/24111) and that it responds to the statements made by successive Presidents of the Security Council on 'An Agenda for Peace', including in particular the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 28 May 1993 (S/25859).

The Security Council notes that the report 'Improving the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping' has been transmitted to the General Assembly and also notes that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has made recommendations on the report.

Establishment of Peace-keeping Operations

The Security Council recalls that the statement made by its President on 28 May 1993 (S/25859) stated, inter alia, that United Nations peace-keeping operations should be conducted in accordance with a number of operational principles, consistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. In that context, the Security Council is conscious of the need for the political goals, mandate, costs, and, where possible, the estimated time-frame of United Nations peace-keeping operations to be clear and precise, and of the requirement for the mandates of peace-keeping operations to be subject to periodic review. The Council will respond to situations on a case-by-case basis. Without prejudice to its ability to do so and to respond rapidly and flexibly as circumstances require, the Council considers that the following factors, among others, should be taken into account when the establishment of new peace-keeping operations is under consideration:

-- whether a situation exists the continuation of which is likely to endanger or constitute a threat to international peace and security;

-- whether regional or subregional organizations and arrangements exist and are ready and able to assist in resolving the situation;

-- whether a cease-fire exists and whether the parties have committed themselves to a peace process intended to reach a political settlement;

-- whether a clear political goal exists and whether it can be reflected in the mandate;

-- whether a precise mandate for a United Nations operation can be formulated;

-- whether the safety and security of United Nations personnel can be reasonably ensured, including in particular whether reasonable guarantees can be obtained from the principal parties or factions regarding the safety and security of United Nations personnel; in this regard it reaffirms its statement of 31 March 1993 (S/25493) and its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993.

The Security Council should also be provided with an estimate of projected costs for the start-up phase (initial 90 days) of the operation and the first six months, as well as for the resulting increase in total projected annualized United Nations peace-keeping expenditures, and should be informed of the likely availability of resources for the new operation.

The Security Council emphasizes the need for the full cooperation of the parties concerned in implementing the mandates of peace-keeping operations as well as relevant decisions of the Security Council.

Ongoing Review of Operations

The Security Council notes that the increasing number and complexity of peace-keeping operations, and of situations likely to give rise to proposals for peace-keeping operations, may require measures to improve the quality and speed of the flow of information available to support Council decision-making. The Security Council will keep this question under consideration.

The Security Council welcomes the enhanced efforts made by the Secretariat to provide information to the Council and underlines the importance of further improving the briefing for Council members on matters of special concern.

Communication with Non-Members of the Security Council (including Troop Contributors)

The Security Council recognizes the implications which its decisions on peace-keeping operations have for the Members of the United Nations and in particular for troop-contributing countries.

The Security Council welcomes the increased communication between members and non-members of the Council and believes that the practice of monthly consultations between the President of the Security Council and competent groups of Member States on the Council's programme of work (which includes matters relating to peace-keeping operations) should be continued.

The Security Council is conscious of the need for enhanced consultations and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries regarding peace-keeping operations, including their planning, management and coordination, particularly when significant extensions in an operation's mandate are in prospect. Such consultations can take a variety of forms involving Member States, troop-contributing countries, members of the Security Council and the Secretariat.

The Security Council believes that when major events occur regarding peace-keeping operations, including decisions to change or extend a mandate, there is a particular need for members of the Council to seek to exchange views with troop contributors, including by way of informal communications between the Council's President or its members and troop contributors.

The recent practice of the Secretariat convening meetings of troop contributors, in the presence, as appropriate, of Council members, is welcome and should be developed. The Council also encourages the Secretariat to convene regular meetings for troop contributors and Council members to hear reports from Special Representatives of the Secretary-General or Force Commanders and, as appropriate, to make situation reports on peace-keeping operations available at frequent and regular intervals.

The Security Council will keep under review arrangements for communication with non-members of the Council.

Stand-by Arrangements

The Security Council attaches great importance to improving the capacity of the United Nations to meet the need for rapid deployment and reinforcement of peace-keeping operations.

In this context the Security Council welcomes the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report of 14 March 1994 concerning stand-by arrangements and capabilities. The Security Council notes the intention of the Secretary-General to devise stand-by arrangements or capabilities which Member States could maintain at an agreed state of readiness as a possible contribution to a United Nations peace-keeping operation and welcomes the commitments undertaken by a number of Member States.

The Security Council welcomes the request by the Secretary-General to Member States to respond positively to this initiative and encourages Member States to do so in so far as possible.

The Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to include civilian personnel, such as police, in the present stand-by arrangements planning initiative.

The Security Council also encourages the Secretary-General to ensure that the Stand-by Arrangements Management Unit carry on its work, including the periodic updating of the list of units and resources.

The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to report by 30 June 1994 and thereafter at least once a year on progress with this initiative.

The Council will keep this matter under review in order to make recommendations or take decisions required in this regard.

Civilian Personnel

The Security Council welcomes the observations made by the Secretary-General in his report in respect of civilian personnel, including civilian police, and invites Member States to respond positively to requests to contribute such personnel to United Nations peace-keeping operations.

The Security Council attaches importance to full coordination between the different components, military and civilian, of a peace-keeping operation, particularly a multifaceted one. This coordination should extend throughout the planning and implementation of the operation, both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field.

Training

The Security Council recognizes that the training of personnel for peace-keeping operations is essentially the responsibility of Member States, but encourages the Secretariat to continue the development of basic guidelines and performance standards and to provide descriptive materials.

The Security Council notes the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations on training of peace-keeping personnel. It invites Member States to cooperate with each other in the provision of facilities for this purpose.

Command and Control

The Security Council stresses that as a leading principle United Nations peace-keeping operations should be under the operational control of the United Nations.

The Security Council welcomes the call by the General Assembly (resolution 48/43) that the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the members of the Security Council, troop-contributing States and other interested Member States, take urgent action on the question of command and control, notes the comments of the Secretary-General in his report of 14 March 1994 and looks forward to his further report on the matter.

Financial and Administrative Issues

Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the General Assembly under Article 17 of the Charter, the Security Council notes the Secretary-General's observations and recommendations on budgetary matters relating to peace-keeping operations in his report of 14 March 1994 and notes also that his report has been referred to the General Assembly for its consideration.

The Security Council confirms that estimates of the financial implications of peace-keeping operations are required from the Secretariat before decisions on mandates or extensions are taken so that the Council is able to act in a financially responsible way.

Conclusion

The Security Council will give further consideration to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General.

S/PRST/1994/23 Concern over increasing tension in Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the Posavina 'corridor', and establishment of UN Protection Force presence there

Date: 4 May 1994 Meeting: 3374

The Security Council calls upon the parties to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to agree to a complete cessation of hostilities, to comply fully therewith, and to resume immediately negotiations without preconditions for the conclusion of an overall settlement. It demands that the parties immediately refrain from any offensive military action, and any action likely to lead to renewed fighting.

The Security Council is concerned at recent indications of increasing tension in a number of areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the Posavina 'corridor'.

The Security Council welcomes the arrangements reported by the Secretariat to establish an UNPROFOR presence in the region of the Posavina 'corridor'. It encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to pursue this rapidly, and also to seek enhanced aerial surveillance of this and other areas of tension. The Council calls on all the parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative and UNPROFOR in the planned deployment. It warns the parties of the serious consequences of any offensive military action in or around the Posavina 'corridor'.

The Security Council is considering further decisions on the matter and will remain actively seized of it.

S/PRST/1994/24 Condemnation of attempt to replace legitimate President of Haiti

Date: 11 May 1994 After consultations

The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the attempt to replace the legitimate President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The members of the Security Council reaffirm, as stated in paragraph 19 of resolution 917 (1994), that they condemn any such illegal attempt to remove President Aristide. They stress that participants in illegal governments in Haiti are subject to the measures provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 917 (1994), concerning travel restrictions and freezing of funds and financial resources.

The members of the Security Council reaffirm their determination to ensure full and effective compliance with measures contained in all relevant Security Council resolutions and reaffirm as well their commitment to the restoration of democracy in Haiti and the return of President Aristide, under the framework of the Governors Island Agreement.

S/PRST/1994/25 Call upon all parties in Liberian conflict to resolve differences within forum of transitional government and Cotonou Agreement

Date: 23 May 1994 Meeting: 3378

The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Liberia dated 18 May 1994 (S/1994/588).

In this connection, the Council notes with satisfaction the full installation of the Council of State of the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG), as well as indications that the transitional government has begun to assume its responsibilities and functions throughout the country.

The Council commends the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) and the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) for their contributions to the demobilization and disarmament efforts in Liberia, a critical requirement of the Cotonou Agreement.

The Council notes with concern, however, the continued fighting among and within factions. Political differences and renewed violence among and within certain factions have caused the disarmament process to come to a virtual halt. The ongoing hostilities make it very difficult for UNOMIL to accomplish critical elements of its mandate and prevent the peace-keeping troops of the Cease-Fire Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOMOG) from carrying out their functions regarding disarmament and demobilization, a situation which directly threatens the ability of the parties to maintain the timetable outlined in the Cotonou Agreement and the communiqué of 15 February 1994.

In the light of these developments, the Council calls upon the parties to resolve their differences within the forum of the transitional government and the Cotonou Agreement, to end any hostilities and to accelerate the pace of disarmament with the aim of bringing it to a successful conclusion, all of which are crucial to creating suitable conditions for elections. The Council wishes to remind the parties of the importance it attaches to the holding of those elections on 7 September 1994.

The Council reaffirms its intention to review the situation in Liberia again on or before 30 June 1994 including the role played by UNOMIL, such review to include whether sufficient progress has been made in implementing the revised timetable of the Peace Agreement to warrant continued UNOMIL involvement, in particular, the effective operation of the Liberian National Transitional Government, progress in carrying out disarmament and demobilization, and preparations for the holding of elections on 7 September 1994. In accordance with the terms of its resolution 911 of 21 April 1994, the Council requests the Secretary-General to prepare options by 30 June 1994 regarding the future implementation of UNOMIL's mandate and its continued operations.

The Council reminds the parties that the ultimate responsibility for the success of the peace process in Liberia rests with them and with the Liberian people. It urges them to respect fully the terms of the Cotonou Agreement and reaffirms its expectation that the parties will continue to make every effort to achieve a lasting peace in Liberia.

S/PRST/1994/26 Intensification of efforts towards an overall political settlement of conflict in Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: 25 May 1994 Meeting: 3380

The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to its resolution 913 (1994) (S/1994/600).

The Security Council reiterates the urgent need to intensify efforts towards an overall political settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It calls on the parties to resume, without preconditions, serious efforts to reach a political settlement.

The Security Council reaffirms the urgent need for a comprehensive cessation of hostilities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, the Security Council supports the decision of the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 913 (1994), to entrust his Special Representative and the UNPROFOR Force Commander with the task of achieving a comprehensive cessation of hostilities. In this context it welcomes the call for such a cessation of hostilities in the communiqué dated 13 May 1994 of the meeting in Geneva (S/1994/579).

The Security Council demands immediate and full compliance with its resolution 913 (1994) and in respect of Gorazde calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR to that end.

S/PRST/1994/27 Statement following renewal of mandate of UN Disengagement Observer Force

Date: 26 May 1994 Meeting: 3382

In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1994/587 and Corr.1) states, in paragraph 20: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.

S/PRST/1994/28 Call for immediate consultations between IAEA and Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Date: 30 May 1994 Meeting: 3383

The Security Council recalls the statements made by the President of the Council on 8 April 1993 (S/25562) and 31 March 1994 (S/PRST/1994/13) and its relevant resolution.

The Council has noted the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has allowed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors to complete the inspection activities agreed between the IAEA and the DPRK on 15 February 1994, thus taking one step in fulfilling its obligations under the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement and in honouring its non-proliferation obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The Council reaffirms the critical importance of IAEA safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the contribution which progress in non-proliferation makes to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council has considered the letter from the Director General of the IAEA to the Secretary-General dated 27 May 1994, and is gravely concerned by the IAEA's assessment that if the discharge operation at the five megawatt reactor continues at the same rate, the IAEA's opportunity to select, segregate and secure fuel rods for later measurements in accordance with IAEA standards will be lost within days.

The Council strongly urges the DPRK only to proceed with the discharge operations at the five megawatt reactor in a manner which preserves the technical possibility of fuel measurements, in accordance with the IAEA's requirements in this regard.

The Council calls for immediate consultations between the IAEA and the DPRK on the necessary technical measures.

The Council requests the Director General of the IAEA to maintain IAEA inspectors in the DPRK to monitor activities at the five megawatt reactor.

The Council decides to remain actively seized of the matter and that further Security Council consideration will take place if necessary in order to achieve full implementation of the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement.

S/PRST/1994/29 UN efforts to negotiate cessation of hostilities in Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Geneva meeting with parties to conflict

Date: 1 June 1994 Meeting: 3387

The Security Council recalls its statement of 25 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/26).

The Council reiterates the urgent need for a comprehensive cessation of hostilities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calls upon the parties to resume, without preconditions, serious efforts to reach a political settlement. In that regard, it fully supports efforts by the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the UNPROFOR Force

Commander to negotiate such a cessation of hostilities, and welcomes the decision to convene a meeting with the parties in Geneva on 2 June 1994. It also welcomes the reported decision of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Bosnian Serb party to attend that meeting. The Council strongly encourages the parties to negotiate in good faith, so that a cessation of hostilities can be agreed to as quickly as possible.

To that end, the Security Council strongly demands immediate, full, and unconditional compliance with its resolution 913 (1994), and in this context endorses the efforts made by UNPROFOR to ensure the implementation of this resolution. It calls upon both parties to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in these efforts.

S/PRST/1994/30 Cease-fire Agreement in Yemen

Date: 30 June 1994 Meeting: 3396

The Security Council reaffirms its resolutions 924 (1994) of 1 June 1994 and 931 (1994) of 29 June 1994 on the situation in the Republic of Yemen.

The Security Council welcomes the Agreement on the cease-fire signed by both sides in Moscow on 30 June 1994 (S/1994/778), which was achieved through the mediation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. The Security Council demands that all concerned fully implement this Agreement.

The Security Council welcomes the efforts of the international community, including those of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, the neighbouring countries and the League of Arab States, as well as those of Member States of the United Nations, aimed at helping the parties achieve and implement a durable cease-fire and to prevent violations of the cease-fire.

The Security Council further demands that both sides fully implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 924 (1994) and 931 (1994), and urges all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, in particular for the possible establishment of a mechanism to sustain the cease-fire.

The Security Council remains deeply concerned at the situation in the Republic of Yemen and in particular the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Aden.

The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/31 One-month cease-fire agreement in Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: 30 June 1994 Meeting: 3399

The Security Council underlines its support for the 8 June 1994 Agreement of the parties to the conflict, in which they agreed to observe a cease-fire for a period of one month starting from 10 June 1994. The Council expresses its grave concern at the parties' failure to comply with the Agreement to date.

The Security Council calls once again on the parties to stop all offensive military operations and other provocative actions, as well as all cease-fire violations and ethnic cleansing, and to cooperate with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). It also calls on the parties to resume negotiations on a comprehensive cessation of hostilities for the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a view to reaching agreement before the expiration of the 8 June Agreement on 10 July 1994, while continuing negotiations to achieve a just and comprehensive peace agreement.

The Security Council deplores all attacks on United Nations personnel and calls on those responsible to ensure that such attacks do not take place. It also condemns the restrictions imposed on UNPROFOR's freedom of movement and demands that these restrictions be immediately lifted, so as to enable UNPROFOR to assist in the implementation of the 8 June Agreement."

S/PRST/1994/32 Condemnation of expulsion from Haiti of joint UN/OAS International Civilian Mission

Date: 12 July 1994 Meeting: 3403

The Security Council condemns the decision of the illegal de facto regime and the military leadership in Haiti to expel from the country the joint United Nations/Organization of American States International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH), whose work has the highest approbation of the Council and whose mandate was extended by the United Nations General Assembly on 8 July 1994 (A/RES/48/27 B).

The Security Council considers this action a serious escalation in the defiant stance of Haiti's illegal de facto regime towards the international community.

The Security Council condemns this attempt by the illegal de facto regime and the military authorities to avoid appropriate international scrutiny at a time of increasing indiscriminate violence against the civilian population in Haiti.

The Security Council rejects this attempt by the illegal de facto regime and the military authorities to defy the will of the international community. This provocative behaviour directly affects the peace and security of the region.

The Security Council continues to hold the military authorities and the illegal de facto regime individually and collectively responsible for the safety and security of the international presence in Haiti.

The Security Council stresses that this latest action by the Haitian military and the illegal de facto regime further reinforces the continued determination of the Security Council to bring about a rapid and definitive solution to this crisis.

The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/33 Review of situation in Liberia

Date: 13 July 1994 Meeting: 3404

The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on Liberia dated 24 June 1994 (S/1994/760). On the basis of this report, as well as the oral briefing provided by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Liberia, the Council has carried out a review of the situation in Liberia, including the role played by the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) as called for in resolution 911 (1994).

In this context, the Council notes that, since the interim review in May 1994, there has been limited progress in the peace process and that the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG) has been unable to extend its authority effectively outside the Monrovia area. The Council notes further with concern that preparations for national elections have been hampered by the continued fighting and the consequent virtual halt of the disarmament process. It underscores that until the disarmament process is substantially accomplished the holding of free and fair elections will not be possible. It reiterates, nevertheless, the need to make urgent preparations to enable the timely holding of free and fair elections. To this end, a substantial acceleration of the disarmament process is essential. It notes that continued delay may have an adverse effect on international participation in the Liberian peace process.

The Council, therefore, calls on the LNTG, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Organization of African Unity, with the support of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNOMIL as necessary, to convene a meeting of the Liberian factions concerned to address the problems affecting disarmament. The Council considers that the objectives of such a meeting should be to agree on a realistic plan to resume disarmament and to set a target date for its completion. The Council calls on the LNTG to convene the meeting as soon as possible, at the latest by 31 July 1994. The Council stresses the importance it places on the Liberian factions concerned attending such a meeting.

The Council further calls upon all factions in Liberia to demonstrate the resolve and commitment necessary to achieve national reconciliation.

The Council expresses its concern about the increase in military activities being carried out in violation of the general cease-fire and the consequent large-scale displacement of persons and atrocities which have been committed throughout the country. The Council condemns all those who initiate fighting and who violate international humanitarian law.

The Council strongly deplores attacks on and the abduction and harassment of United Nations and ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) personnel in Liberia, as well as looting of United Nations and ECOMOG property. It demands that such hostile acts cease forthwith.

The Council urges the Liberian parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNOMIL and ECOMOG personnel, as well as of the personnel involved in relief operations, and strictly to abide by the applicable rules of international humanitarian law. It demands that all factions in Liberia extend full cooperation to organizations engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The Council commends the positive role of ECOWAS in its continued efforts to facilitate peace and security in Liberia, including through the provision of ECOMOG troops. It welcomes the continued close cooperation between ECOMOG and UNOMIL.

The Council also commends other African States that have provided troops to ECOMOG and those Member States that have contributed to the trust fund established pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 866 (1993) or provided other assistance in support of the troops. However, the Council expresses its concern that sufficient financial and other support for the ECOMOG troops has not yet been forthcoming despite the importance of their continued presence in the Liberian peace process. The Council calls on all Member States urgently to consider providing financial or material support either through the United Nations trust fund or on a bilateral basis to enable ECOMOG to fulfil its responsibilities in accordance with the Cotonou Agreement.

The Council commends the Secretary-General for the priority given to reporting on violations of international humanitarian law and other atrocities and encourages continued attention to these aspects of the situation in Liberia.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all information on cease-fire and arms embargo violations obtained by UNOMIL, in pursuit of its mandate, is made promptly available to the Security Council and publicized more widely as appropriate.

The Council expresses concern at problems encountered by the LNTG in extending its authority outside the Monrovia area, and requests the Secretary-General to explore, in consultation with ECOWAS, whether there are any steps which might be taken to facilitate LNTG's efforts in this regard.

The Council urges ECOWAS to continue its efforts to help the Liberian parties make substantial progress towards a political settlement in the country.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to report on the situation in Liberia by 2 September 1994 and to consider in that report whether the meeting on disarmament has resulted in a realistic plan for disarmament and whether implementation of such a plan has begun. The report should also provide options for the size and mandate of UNOMIL that reflect the outcome of the meeting and the progress in implementing the disarmament plan.

The Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/34 Continuation of fighting in Rwanda

Date: 14 July 1994 Meeting: 3405

The Security Council is alarmed by the continuation of fighting in Rwanda, which is causing a massive exodus of the population. This situation may lead very quickly to a further humanitarian disaster and endanger the stability of the region, since the flow of these refugees is seriously affecting the neighbouring countries.

In the light of this grave situation, the Security Council:

-- Demands an immediate and unconditional cease-fire and invites the parties to report to the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) on their actions in this respect;

-- Urges the resumption of the political process in the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement and calls upon the countries of the region, the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to contribute actively to it;

-- Reaffirms the humanitarian nature of the secure area in the south-west of Rwanda and demands that all concerned fully respect this. It will keep the matter under close review;

-- Urges also Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to mobilize all available resources in order urgently to provide humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in distress;

-- Calls upon Member States to provide the necessary contributions in order to ensure the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR in the immediate future.

The Security Council is determined to follow very closely the development of the situation in Rwanda and remains actively seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/35 Progress in implementation of general peace agreement in Mozambique

Date: 19 July 1994 Meeting: 3406

The Security Council notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 7 July 1994 (S/1994/803) on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). It commends the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the personnel of ONUMOZ for their efforts in support of the implementation of the general peace agreement for Mozambique. They continue to have the full backing of the Council.

The Security Council welcomes the significant progress made in the implementation of the general peace agreement, in particular in the electoral sphere, but remains concerned at continuing delays in the implementation of some major aspects of the agreement. The Council is especially concerned at the delays which continue to occur in the demobilization of forces and in the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force (FADM). In this context, the Council reiterates its call in resolution 916 (1994) of 5 May 1994 to the parties to comply fully with all the provisions of the agreement.

It is essential that the demobilization of all forces is completed by 15 August 1994, as agreed by the parties, and that the difficulties of forming, before the elections, FADM at the strength agreed in the general peace agreement are addressed quickly and with flexibility.

The Council is encouraged by the recent announcement of the Mozambican Government's decision to turn over the assets, including equipment and facilities, of the Mozambique Armed Forces (FAM) to FADM by 15 August 1994 and reiterates the importance of the Government providing all necessary support to the establishment of FADM.

The Council underlines the importance to the peace process of the rehabilitation of areas with a large returning population, including through an effective mine-clearance programme. In this regard, it urges that high priority be given to mine-clearance activities and related training.

The Council, in its resolution 916 (1994), decided to renew the mandate of ONUMOZ for a final period until 15 November 1994 and welcomed the announcement by the President of the Republic of Mozambique that elections would take place on 27 and 28 October 1994. It reaffirms the importance it attaches to the elections taking place on these dates and stresses the need for additional decisive steps to that end. In this context, the Council stresses that there is no margin for further delay in demobilization and in the formation of FADM. The Council expects the parties to continue to cooperate with ONUMOZ and with each other to ensure full and timely implementation of the agreement.

The Council reiterates the importance of the extension of civil administration throughout Mozambique, which is essential for the holding of free and fair elections. In this context, it reaffirms its call to all parties, especially the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO), to allow unimpeded access to the areas under their control to all political forces in the country, in order to ensure free political activity throughout Mozambique.

The Council expresses its intention to endorse the results of the elections provided the United Nations reports them as free and fair and reminds all the Mozambican parties of their obligation under the general peace agreement fully to respect the results.

The Council will consider sending a mission, at an appropriate time, to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the general peace agreement and that the elections take place on the dates agreed and under the conditions set out in the agreement.

The Council will continue to monitor developments in Mozambique closely and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that it is kept informed on a regular basis.

S/PRST/1994/36 Stand-by arrangements for peace-keeping operations

Date: 27 July 1994 Meeting: 3408

The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1994 concerning stand-by arrangements for peace-keeping (S/1994/777), submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of the Council of 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22).

The Security Council reiterates the importance it attaches to improving the capacity of the United Nations for rapid deployment and reinforcement of peace-keeping operations. The recent history of United Nations peace-keeping operations demonstrates that such an effort is essential.

In this context, the Security Council is grateful for the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in respect of stand-by arrangements and welcomes the responses so far received from Member States. It also welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to maintain a comprehensive database of the offers made, including the technical details of these offers.

The Security Council notes that one of the major limiting factors in the timely deployment of troops for United Nations peace-keeping is the lack of readily available equipment. It stresses the importance of urgently addressing the issue of availability of equipment both in the context of stand-by arrangements and more broadly.

The Security Council notes the Secretary-General's view that the commitments made so far do not yet cover adequately the spectrum of resources required to mount and execute future peace-keeping operations. It also notes that additional commitments are expected from other Member States. In this context, it welcomes the Secretary-General's call to those Member States which are not already doing so to participate in the arrangements.

The Security Council looks forward to a further and more comprehensive report on the progress of the stand-by arrangements initiative.

S/PRST/1994/37 Statement following extension of mandate of UN Interim Force in Lebanon

Date: 28 July 1994 Meeting: 3409

The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/1994/856) submitted in conformity with resolution 895 of 28 January 1994.

They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL.

The members of the Security Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life, and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances.

S/PRST/1994/38 Concern over tense and volatile situation in Burundi

Date: 29 July 1994 Meeting: 3410

For the last few months, the Security Council has been following closely the tense and volatile situation in Burundi, based on briefings by the Secretariat. The Council appreciates the efforts made in Burundi to maintain peace in the country under very difficult circumstances and, in this context, commends the civilian and military authorities concerned.

The Security Council welcomes the ongoing cooperation between the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations to assist in maintaining peace in Burundi. In this connection, the Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue using his good offices through his Special Representative.

The Security Council is deeply concerned by the humanitarian problems created as a result of the arrival of tens of thousands of refugees in the northern Burundi provinces.

The Security Council supports the ongoing political dialogue in Burundi aimed at reaching an early agreement on Presidential succession. It calls on all parties to reach rapidly a settlement based on democratic principles.

The Council condemns those extremist elements who continue to reject the ongoing negotiations and seek to block progress towards a peaceful settlement. In this context, the Council is alarmed by the recent violence in Bujumbura and reiterates the terms of its statements of 25 October 1993 (S/26631) and 16 November 1993 (S/26757). The Council demands that all parties cease immediately anv incitement to violence or ethnic hatred.

The Council encourages all those who support a peaceful solution to persist in their efforts. It further calls upon all Burundians, especially political, military and religious leaders, to do their utmost for the success of the ongoing political dialogue.

The Security Council looks forward to reports on Burundi from the Secretary-General and will remain actively seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/39 Progress towards implementation of settlement plan for Western Sahara

Date: 29 July 1994 Meeting: 3411

The Security Council takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1994 (S/1994/819) on the situation concerning Western Sahara as well as the oral report by the Secretariat on 28 July 1994. It welcomes the progress made to date on the issues outlined in the Secretary-General's report towards the implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council. It commends, in particular, the work of the Identification Commission and the efforts of the Deputy Special Representative pursuant to resolution 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994.

The Security Council notes that, in the light of delays in the registration process, the Secretary-General has proposed a revised timetable for the organization of the referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara on 14 February 1995. It looks forward to the next report of the Secretary-General, at the end of August 1994, on the basis of which it hopes to be able to take appropriate decisions on the organization and timing of the referendum. In the meantime, it welcomes the intention of the Identification Commission to set 31 August 1994 as the deadline for receipt of voter application forms.

The Security Council welcomes the goodwill shown by the parties thus far and urges them to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and MINURSO to ensure the earliest possible implementation of the settlement plan.

S/PRST/1994/40 Condemnation of acts of terrorism in Argentina and United Kingdom

Date: 29 July 1994 After consultations

The members of the Security Council recall the statement issued on the occasion of the Security Council Summit of 31 January 1992 (S/23500), expressing deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasizing the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts.

The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the terrorist attack which took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 18 July 1994, which resulted in great loss of human life.

The members of the Security Council express their sympathy and condolences to the victims and their families and to the people and Government of Argentina, who have suffered the consequences of this terrorist act.

The members of the Security Council also strongly condemn the terrorist attacks in London on 26 and 27 July 1994, and express their sympathy to the victims and their families, and to the people and Government of the United Kingdom.

The members of the Security Council demand an immediate end to all such terrorist attacks. They stress the need to strengthen international cooperation in order to take full and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism, which affect the international community as a whole.

S/PRST/1994/41 Review of sanctions against Libya

Date: 5 August 1994 After consultations

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 5 August 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

S/PRST/1994/42 Humanitarian crisis created by Rwandese refugees and displaced persons

Date: 10 August 1994 Meeting: 3414

The Security Council remains extremely concerned at the situation, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda (S/1994/924) and oral briefings by the Secretariat, in Rwanda and in the countries of the region where millions of displaced persons and refugees are concentrated in extremely precarious conditions from the standpoint of both food and sanitation.

Bearing in mind the extreme seriousness of this situation, the Security Council considers that at present the most immediate task is to respond to the massive humanitarian crisis created by the population movements. To this end, the Council expresses its appreciation to all Member States, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals who responded to this humanitarian challenge and encourages them to continue and intensify their efforts, in particular in Rwandan territory with a view to alleviating to the best of their ability the situation of all those who have fled from their homes and villages.

The Security Council believes, furthermore, that the rapid return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes is essential for the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. In this regard, the Council strongly condemns attempts to intimidate refugees carried out by those who are seeking to prevent them from returning to Rwanda. It urges the former leadership of Rwanda and those who have assumed political responsibility in the refugee camps to cooperate with representatives of the current Government in reconciliation and repatriation efforts and cease forthwith attempts and propaganda campaigns directed at destabilizing the situation in Rwanda and inducing refugees to stay in exile.

The Security Council, moreover, welcomes the declared readiness of the new Government of Rwanda to encourage the return of the refugees and displaced persons, ensure their protection and their legal rights and allow aid to reach those who require it anywhere in the country. It considers that the new Government of Rwanda is responsible for the rapid implementation of these commitments, which are essential for speeding up the return of refugees to Rwanda.

The Security Council also calls upon the Government of Rwanda to ensure that there are no reprisals against those who wish to return to their homes and resume their occupations. To this end, the Council encourages the Government of Rwanda to cooperate with the United Nations, in particular with the Commission of Experts established by the Council in its resolution 935 (1994), in ensuring that those guilty of the atrocities committed in Rwanda, in particular the crime of genocide are brought to justice through an appropriate mechanism or mechanisms which will ensure fair and impartial trials in accordance with international standards of justice. In this connection, the Council welcomes the recent statement by the new Government of Rwanda supporting the establishment of an international tribunal and welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 26 July 1994 (S/1994/879) on the establishment of the Commission of Experts and the appointment of its members (S/1994/906), and urges the Commission to submit its conclusions as soon as possible.

The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to adapt the practical tasks of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to the evolving situation within the framework of Security Council resolution 925 (1994). The Council underlines that the full deployment of UNAMIR will be important to establish a more secure environment in order to accelerate the process of return of refugees and displaced persons and to prevent further population movements, in particular from the secure humanitarian area, which might exacerbate the situation in neighbouring countries. For this reason, it is essential that the contingents that are to be part of UNAMIR are deployed without further delay and that the technical assistance that they require for this purpose is provided to them as soon as possible.

The Security Council also notes the importance of the deployment in Rwandan territory of civilian observers responsible for monitoring the establishment of a more secure environment, and in this regard welcomes the measures envisaged by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate, with the assistance of certain Member States.

The Security Council reaffirms, as the Secretary-General emphasizes in his report of 3 August 1994 (S/1994/924), that the Arusha Peace Agreement constitutes an appropriate frame of reference for promoting national reconciliation in Rwanda. The Council reminds the Government of Rwanda of its responsibility for bringing its people together again in national reconciliation. In this context, the Council commends the countries neighbouring Rwanda and the Organization of African Unity for their commitment and assistance towards the solution of the conflict in Rwanda, and encourages them to continue to promote stability in the country and the entire region. The Council believes that, for their part, the neighbouring countries are also responsible for ensuring that their territories are not used for further destabilization of the situation.

S/PRST/1994/43 Call on all Afghans to continue to work with UN Special Mission to Afghanistan

Date: 11 August 1994 Meeting: 3415

The Security Council notes with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/208, headed by Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, and welcomes his progress report of 1 July 1994 (S/1994/766), in particular the recommendations contained in paragraph 40 of the report.

The Council expresses its appreciation for the cooperation the Afghan people and leaders provided to the Special Mission. It calls on all Afghans to continue to work with the Special Mission as it seeks to help Afghans begin a peaceful political process to end their differences.

The Council deplores the continuing civil war in Afghanistan which has brought death and destruction to the people of Afghanistan and has created a threat to the stability and security of other countries in the region. The Council calls on all parties to end hostilities and embark upon the process of political reconciliation, reconstruction and development.

The Council calls on all States to take the necessary steps to promote peace in Afghanistan, to stop the flow of weapons to the parties, and to put an end to this destructive conflict. It also urges the international community to assist Afghans in rebuilding their shattered country as conditions permit.

The Council commends the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies in Afghanistan and stresses the need for all States to continue contributing to those efforts.

The Council reaffirms its readiness to assist the Afghan people in their efforts to return peace and normalcy to their country and encourages the countries neighbouring Afghanistan to continue their efforts to the same end.

The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

S/PRST/1994/44 Blockades of UN Protection Force traffic into UN Protected Areas in Croatia

Date: 11 August 1994 Meeting: 3416

The Security Council is deeply concerned by the letter of the Secretary-General dated 26 July 1994 (S/1994/888) and by further reports from the Secretariat of continuing difficulties that have arisen for the operations of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia owing to blockades of UNPROFOR traffic into the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) by demonstrators. The Council considers that such blockades by Croatian citizens as well as related impediments imposed by the Croatian authorities on the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR are inadmissible. In that context, the Council deplores the remaining blockades of access roads to the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia.

The Council is encouraged by the signing on 4 August of an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and UNPROFOR regarding the procedures regulating UNPROFOR traffic to and from the UNPAs and calls on the Croatian authorities to faithfully implement its provisions. The Council welcomes the progress that has been made since the signature of this agreement to open eleven of nineteen crossing points. However, the Council reminds the Government of the Republic of Croatia of its obligation to facilitate UNPROFOR's unimpeded access to all 19 crossing points agreed upon in the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994.

In this context, the Council is also concerned about the continuing unacceptable practice of the Government of the Republic of Croatia of levying tolls and other taxes on the Force for the use of roads and airports in the Republic of Croatia. The Council strongly disapproves of any action that would both impede the functioning of UNPROFOR and add to the already high cost of the peace-keeping operation in Croatia. Recalling operative paragraph 7 of its resolution 908 (1994), the Council again urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to conclude without further delay a Status of Forces Agreement with UNPROFOR and to resolve the above and any other issues in accordance with the provisions of that agreement.

The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and the right of all displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes. The Council expects the Government of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate fully with the efforts of UNPROFOR.

S/PRST/1994/45 Impatience expressed over protracted negotiations between Government of Angola and UNITA in the Lusaka peace process

Date: 12 August 1994 Meeting: 3417

The Security Council has reviewed the Secretary-General's report of 22 July 1994 (S/1994/865) on the situation in Angola, which was submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 932 (1994).

The Security Council commends the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the three observer States to the Angola peace process and encourages them to continue their efforts to put an end to the destructive civil war and bring peace to Angola through negotiations within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Security Council resolutions. It urges both the Government of Angola and UNITA to offer their full cooperation to the Secretary-General's Special Representative to allow the earliest and successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks.

None the less, the Security Council expresses its impatience over the protracted nature of the negotiations, and warns that the peace process cannot be delayed indefinitely. The Security Council believes that a just and comprehensive peace agreement is within reach and strongly urges UNITA to demonstrate its commitment to peace and accept the complete set of proposals put forward by the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the three observer States.

The Security Council expresses its appreciation for the efforts of President F. Chiluba of Zambia in support of the Lusaka peace process.

Furthermore, the Security Council expresses its gratitude to President N. Mandela of South Africa, who offered his assistance to help the finalization of the Lusaka peace process, and agrees that these helpful efforts deserve time to come to fruition.

Consequently, the Security Council decides to defer temporarily the imposition of the additional measures against UNITA as referred to in paragraph 5 of its resolution 932 (1994). The Security Council confirms its readiness to impose further measures against UNITA if the latter does not accept the mediation proposals on national reconciliation during the course of the month of August. The Security Council states that it will start to compile a list of such possible measures and will not tolerate further procrastination in the peace process.

The Security Council again reminds both parties that offensive military actions threaten all of the progress that has been achieved thus far in Lusaka, and that no tactical battlefield advantage is worth the tremendous cost in human suffering that is being paid by the Angolan people.

The Security Council expresses its dismay at the actions of both parties, particularly of UNITA, which have led to deterioration of the humanitarian situation and again reminds them of their responsibility to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian supplies. The Security Council calls for the necessary steps to ensure that relief flights can resume to Malange and Cuito.

Referring to the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola (S/1994/825) the Security Council reminds the Member States concerned of their obligation to respond substantively to requests from the Committee for the information required regarding alleged sanctions violations and urges them to do so effectively without further delay. The matter of cooperation with the Committee by those States which have so far failed to respond satisfactorily will be taken up by the Security Council as a matter of urgency for appropriate action, if such reply is not received forthwith.

S/PRST/1994/46 Attack on UN peace-keepers in Somalia

Date: 25 August 1994 Meeting: 3418

The Security Council takes note of the Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Somalia (S/1994/977) and briefings by the Secretariat.

The Security Council, appalled by the killing near Baidoa on 22 August of seven Indian soldiers and the wounding of nine more serving with UNOSOM-II, strongly condemns the premeditated attack on United Nations peace-keepers who were providing essential support and assistance to the humanitarian effort of the international community in Somalia carrying out the mandate of the Security Council. The Council expresses its condolences to the Government of India and the families of the soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice in assisting the people of Somalia.

The Council expresses grave concern regarding the deteriorating security situation in Somalia and deplores attacks and harassment directed against UNOSOM-II and other international personnel serving in Somalia.

The Council considers that a durable political settlement remains an indispensable prerequisite for restoring peace and security, re-establishing central governmental structures and services and commencing the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economic and social fabric in Somalia.

The Council is gravely concerned by the lack of progress in reconciliation among Somali factions. It is particularly concerned by the fact that the national reconciliation conference, to which the 15 signatories of the Addis Ababa Agreement had agreed in Nairobi on 24 March 1994 and which was scheduled for 15 May 1994, has not taken place. The Council commends the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to reinvigorate the process of national reconciliation, including through the encouragement of local and regional initiatives and conferences. In this regard, it attaches great importance to an accelerated inter-clan reconciliation, in particular, among the Hawiye sub-clans, with the involvement of all concerned.

The Council stresses that the nature and the duration of the international support and resources the international community is committing to Somalia, including the continuing presence of UNOSOM-II, depend very much on the resolve of the Somali parties to achieve political compromise.

The Council reminds the Somali parties that the future of their country lies in their hands and urges them once again to make every effort to advance the process of political reconciliation in Somalia.

The Council believes that the Secretary-General's proposed initial reduction of the UNOSOM-II troops is appropriate in the circumstances prevailing in Somalia. It stresses that priority attention should be given to ensuring the safety and security of UNOSOM-II and other international personnel, including the staff of non-governmental organizations. In this context, it underlines the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of these personnel.

The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Council well before 30 September 1994 a substantive report on prospects for national reconciliation in Somalia and on the possible options for the future of UNOSOM-II.

S/PRST/1994/47 Report of Security Council fact-finding mission to Burundi

Date: 25 August 1994 Meeting: 3419

The Security Council considered the oral report of its fact-finding Mission to Burundi which visited Bujumbura on 13-14 August 1994 and subsequent briefing by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Council takes note of the observations and recommendations contained therein.

The Security Council welcomes the ongoing negotiations in Burundi aimed at reaching an early agreement on presidential succession, overcoming the long-lasting constitutional crisis and establishing stable democratic institutions in the country. The Council urges all parties to these negotiations to display maximum political will for a speedy settlement of existing differences and to make every effort to accomplish this objective by the scheduled date of 26 August 1994.

The Security Council follows closely the current negotiations and deplores the attempts of any party to block progress towards political settlement which is essential for stability in the country and for the prevention of outbreaks of violence.

The Security Council reaffirms its condemnation of those extremist elements who attempt to undermine the national reconciliation. The Council calls upon all the parties in Burundi to reject any undemocratic or extremist solutions in the settlement of their political differences.

The Security Council considers that impunity from justice is one of the most serious problems which contributes to the deterioration of the security situation in Burundi. For this reason, it attaches importance to the strengthening of the national judicial system. The Security Council also attaches importance to the deployment in Burundi of civilian observers responsible for monitoring the establishment of a more secure environment.

The Security Council is alarmed at the extent of the humanitarian crisis in Burundi. It is concerned with recent attacks against foreigners in Burundi, including those involved in humanitarian relief operations and belonging to the diplomatic community. It calls upon the authorities and all parties in Burundi to provide safety and security for all personnel involved in the relief efforts and other international personnel.

The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue to keep under close review ways and means of using available resources to sustain and enhance the international humanitarian efforts in Burundi and to promote national reconciliation there. It likewise encourages the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and Member States of the United Nations to redouble their efforts in this regard, including through political contacts.

The Security Council commends the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in Burundi, as well as the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the High Commissioner for Refugees, for their tireless efforts within their respective competences, to contribute to the resolution of political, humanitarian and other problems of this country.

The Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/48 Presidency of Security Council in September 1994

Date: 25 August 1994 Meeting: 3420

The Security Council has decided to suspend the operation of rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure so as to allow the Presidency of the Security Council to be held in September 1994 by Spain. The timing of the Presidency of the Council by Rwanda will be addressed later.

S/PRST/1994/49 Rejection by the de facto regime in Haiti of initiative carried out under instructions of Secretary-General

Date: 30 August 1994 After consultations

The members of the Security Council deplore the rejection by the illegal de facto regime in Haiti of the initiative carried out under the instructions of the Secretary-General. Once again, the regime has discarded a possibility of peacefully implementing the Governors Island Agreement and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 917 (1994) and 940 (1994).

Furthermore, the members of the Security Council reiterate their condemnation of the systematic repression, violence and violations of international humanitarian law carried out against the Haitian people. The recent assassination of Father Jean-Marie Vincent once again shows the climate of violence in Haiti which continues to deteriorate under the illegal de facto regime.

S/PRST/1994/50 Ethnic cleansing in Bijeljina area in Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: 2 September 1994 Meeting: 3421

The Security Council is deeply disturbed at continuing reports of acts of ethnic cleansing by the Bosnian Serb party in the Bijeljina area. It condemns this practice wherever it occurs and by whomsoever it is committed, and demands its immediate cessation. It further condemns all violations of international humanitarian law in the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for which those who commit them are personally responsible. In this context, it calls for the full implementation of the agreement on the release of detainees contained in the 8 June 1994 Agreement concluded in Geneva. It calls for the early release of all detainees and, to this end, calls for the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross to be granted access in particular to all detainees in Lopare and other parts of the Bijeljina area.

The Security Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the United Nations Protection Force's right of freedom of movement throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It notes with dismay that the Bosnian Serb party has not allowed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to visit Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern and strongly urges it to permit such access both to the Special Representative and to UNPROFOR. It also expresses its concern about continuing restrictions on access to Sarajevo, and in particular the closure by the Bosnian Serb party of the routes across the airport opened in cooperation with UNPROFOR following the 17 March 1994 Agreement.

S/PRST/1994/51 **Report of Security Council mission to Mozambique noted with appreciation; and satisfaction expressed with pace of peace process**

Date: 7 September 1994 Meeting: 3422

The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1002) on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and notes with appreciation the report (S/1994/1009) and oral briefing of the mission it sent to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the general peace agreement. It commends the mission for accomplishing its objectives, as set forth by the President of the Council on 4 August 1994 (S/1994/931).

The Security Council is satisfied, at present, with the pace of the peace process, including demobilization of all forces which will be completed shortly. It maintains a cautious optimism that Mozambicans will be able to fulfil the goals of the peace process, achieving democracy, lasting peace, and responsible, representative government in their country.

The Security Council welcomes the fact that the leaders of the main political parties in Mozambique and the National Elections Commission have confirmed their commitments to take all steps necessary to ensure the holding of elections on 27 and 28 October 1994, as scheduled. It underlines the importance of ensuring that the voter registration process reach as many Mozambicans as possible. Those parties who have concerns about the implementation of aspects of the electoral process should pursue them through the National Elections Commission. The Council reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the Mozambican elections provided the United Nations declares them as free and fair and reminds all the parties of their obligation under the General Peace Agreement fully to respect these results as well as the principles of democracy.

The Security Council reaffirms the importance of proceeding as expeditiously as possible with the formation and training of the new Mozambican Defence Force (FADM). It notes with satisfaction that both the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO have accepted the fact that the initial size of FADM will be consistent with training and recruitment constraints during the pre-election period. It encourages the Government of Mozambique speedily to complete the transfer of the requisite authority and assets from the Mozambique Armed Forces (FAM) to FADM. The Council calls upon Member States to help provide military training and appropriate equipment to the FADM.

The Security Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing a detailed revised timetable for the phased withdrawal of ONUMOZ civilian and military personnel as set out in his report. The Council concurs with the Secretary-General that ONUMOZ should be deployed over a wider area of the country, keeping in mind the need to assist the Government in maintaining security, particularly in the crucial period before, during and immediately after the elections.

The Security Council notes the importance of ensuring that the Mozambican police have the resources required to maintain security in the country, in particular in the post-electoral period. It urges that the Mozambican police be provided with these resources, and calls upon Member States to assist in this regard by contributing to the training and equipment needs of the police.

The Security Council expresses concern at the limited progress made to date in the area of demining. It welcomes efforts to revitalize that programme and urges all concerned to accelerate training and mine clearance activities, and work with the relevant Mozambican authorities towards the establishment of a national demining capability, including the possibility of leaving demining equipment in Mozambique after the withdrawal of ONUMOZ, subject to the appropriate arrangements.

The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to report on the final disposition of the assets of ONUMOZ within the framework of the withdrawal of ONUMOZ.

The Security Council encourages the parties to continue their efforts in good faith to ensure post-electoral harmony on the basis of the observance of the democratic principles accepted by them in the General Peace Agreement as well as on the basis of the spirit and letter of that Agreement.

The Security Council notes that the post-election period will be an important and delicate time, during which the international community will need to assist the Mozambicans in the rehabilitation and development of their country, and in this regard calls upon the Secretary-General to report to the competent United Nations bodies on what further role the United Nations can perform.

The Council commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in moving the peace process forward. It expresses its gratitude to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his dedicated staff for the assistance rendered to the mission sent by the Security Council to Mozambique.

S/PRST/1994/52 Acceptance by UNITA of national reconciliation proposals concerning Angola

Date: 9 September 1994 Meeting: 3423

The Security Council takes note of the information conveyed to it by the Secretariat on the situation in Angola, in particular in the light of UNITA's letter of 5 September 1994 to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council considers this letter as constituting the required formal acceptance by UNITA of the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation, which were submitted to it on 28 May 1994 by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Representatives of the three observer States of the Angolan peace process.

The Security Council welcomes this development. By accepting the complete set of proposals, UNITA has met the requirements demanded in this regard in Security Council resolution 932 (1994). In this context and in view of the current negotiations, the Council has agreed not to consider, at present, the imposition of additional measures against UNITA as indicated in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993).

The Security Council considers that, following the acceptance by both the Government of Angola and UNITA of the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation, the way is now clear for an early conclusion of the negotiations in Lusaka towards a comprehensive agreement within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions. It urges both parties to reach such an agreement before the expiry of the present mandate of UNAVEM II on 30 September 1994. It reiterates its intention to reconsider the future role of the United Nations in Angola in the event a peace agreement is not concluded by that date.

The Security Council remains deeply concerned by the continuation of the armed conflict in Angola. It reiterates its demand that the parties cease all offensive military actions and reminds them again that all such actions threaten the prospects for a negotiated peace. Attempts to gain short-term military advantage and to procrastinate at the Lusaka peace talks will only prolong the conflict and the continued suffering of the Angolan people and discourage the involvement of the international community in assisting Angola.

The Security Council expresses its grave concern about any act against United Nations and other international personnel in Angola, and calls upon all parties to ensure the safety and security of the staff and property of the United Nations and all humanitarian organizations. The Security Council stresses the importance of facilitating the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief supplies and humanitarian assistance workers throughout the territory of Angola.

S/PRST/1994/53 Detention of UN military observers and non-governmental staff in Liberia

Date: 13 September 1994 Meeting: 3424

The Security Council strongly condemns the detention and mistreatment of 43 unarmed military observers of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) and 6 non-governmental organizations (NGO) staff, which are in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law as well as of the Cotonou Agreement. It demands that those responsible release immediately the detained personnel and return their property and that of UNOMIL and humanitarian organizations. It urges all parties to observe strictly the Cotonou Agreement and to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of UNOMIL, other United Nations personnel and those of humanitarian organizations.

The Security Council requests the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to ensure that the Economic Community Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) continues to extend protection to the extent possible to UNOMIL personnel, in accordance with the exchange of letters of 7 October 1993 between the Secretary-General and the Chairman of ECOWAS defining the respective roles and responsibilities of the two missions in Liberia. It calls upon the international community to assist ECOWAS with the necessary resources to enable ECOMOG to fulfil its mandate effectively throughout Liberia.

The Security Council is following closely the situation in Liberia and in this connection welcomes the ongoing efforts, in particular those of the President of Ghana as Chairman of ECOWAS, to secure the release of the detained personnel.

S/PRST/1994/54 Implementation of Peace Accords in El Salvador

Date: 16 September 1994 Meeting: 3425

The Security Council has received the Secretary-General's report of 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1000) on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), submitted pursuant to resolution 920 (1994). The Council is encouraged by the Secretary-General's observation regarding El Salvador's transformation from a country riven by conflict into a nation on the path to reconciliation.

The Security Council welcomes the steps taken by the President of El Salvador, since his inauguration on 1 June 1994, to ensure compliance with the outstanding provisions of the Peace Accords. It notes that, while some delays and difficulties still persist, progress has been achieved in areas of the 'Agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the most important agreements pending' of 19 May 1994 relevant to the strengthening and modernization of the democratic institutions of El Salvador.

The Security Council reaffirms the need to ensure that, under appropriate verification by ONUSAL, the police and public security provisions of the Peace Accords are scrupulously observed. In particular, the Council expects that the Government of El Salvador will accelerate the demobilization of the National Police, as foreseen in the Peace Accords and as announced by the President of El Salvador.

The Security Council also shares the Secretary-General's concern at the limited progress of the land-transfer programme, delays and distortions in other reintegration programmes and the unresolved problem of the human settlements, which was originated in the course of the conflict. The Council calls for the removal of remaining obstacles and the prompt fulfilment of the programmes, in conformity with the timetable agreed by the parties. It calls upon States, as well as international institutions, to contribute promptly and generously in support of those programmes.

The Security Council reiterates the need for full implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth. In this regard, it welcomes the unanimous election of an independent Supreme Court of Justice as an important step in the process of reform of the judicial system.

The Security Council welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to reduce the size of ONUSAL to the lowest possible level of personnel and to contain its costs, consistent with the effective performance of its duties. The Council reaffirms the commitment undertaken by the United Nations to verify the implementation of the Peace Accords and, in this context, expresses the hope that significant further progress will be made in implementing the Accords.

S/PRST/1994/55 Presidency of Security Council in December 1994

Date: 16 September 1994 Meeting: 3426

The Security Council has decided to suspend the operation of Rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure so as to allow the Presidency of the Security Council to be held in December 1994 by Rwanda, following the holding of the Presidency in October 1994 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in November 1994 by the United States of America. From January 1995, the Presidency will again be held as specified in Rule 18, beginning with the member of the Security Council whose name in the English alphabetical order follows that of the United States.

S/PRST/1994/56 Provisional cease-fire agreement concerning Tajikistan

Date: 22 September 1994 Meeting: 3427

The Security Council welcomes the Agreement on a provisional cease-fire signed by the representatives of the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition on 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1080, annex) in Tehran through the good offices of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy and with the assistance of the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and other countries acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks. The parties agreed to the provisional cessation of all hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border and inside Tajikistan with the assistance of United Nations military observers. The Council expresses the hope that the third round of the inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad will further consolidate the progress towards the political settlement.

The Security Council reaffirms its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Envoy to promote political dialogue between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition aimed at achieving national reconciliation.

The Security Council notes the request of the parties to the Council for United Nations support for the Agreement. It invites the Secretary-General to present urgently his views and recommendations regarding this request and other aspects of the implementation of the Agreement.

The Council emphasizes the importance of implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves and in this connection stresses the need for strict observance of the cease-fire and cessation of other hostile actions.

S/PRST/1994/57 Deterioration of security situation in safe area of Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: 30 September 1994 Meeting: 3433

The Security Council is deeply concerned at the deteriorating security situation in the safe area of Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has included increased levels of armed violence, deliberate attacks on UNPROFOR troops and on humanitarian flights, severe restrictions on public utilities, and continued restriction on the flow of transport and communications. It notes that normal life has not been fully restored to Sarajevo, as called for in its resolution 900 (1994).

The Security Council expresses concern at the deliberate interruptions of utilities and communications to the civilian population in Sarajevo, as well as the extended period of closure of Sarajevo airport to humanitarian flights and the route across that airport opened in cooperation with UNPROFOR following the agreement of 17 March 1994, as a result of the actions by the Bosnian Serb party. The Council calls upon the Bosnian Serb party not to interfere with the normal functioning of Sarajevo airport. It further calls upon the Bosnian Serb party to cooperate with efforts to fully restore the flow of gas and electricity to Sarajevo, to reopen all land routes to Sarajevo and, now and in the future, to refrain from impeding the normal operations of these and all other utilities, and means of communication and transport. It calls upon all parties not to interfere with the supply of gas or electricity to the civilian population. It reiterates its call to all parties, with the assistance of the United Nations, to achieve complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and for humanitarian goods to, from and within Sarajevo, to remove any hindrance to such freedom of movement, and to help restore normal life to the city.

It condemns in particular the deliberate attack on 22 September 1994 on UNPROFOR troops in Sarajevo, just one of a number of attacks which clearly suggest a deliberate pattern. The Council also notes with alarm, and condemns without reservation, the reported statements of the Bosnian Serb leadership that the Bosnian Serb party would target UNPROFOR activities in retaliation for the passage of a Council resolution tightening sanctions against the Bosnian Serbs. It warns the Bosnian Serb leadership against any retaliatory action, whether against UNPROFOR or any other party, and, in that context, welcomes efforts to support UNPROFOR troops.

The Council fully supports UNPROFOR's efforts to assure compliance with measures designed by the international community to improve conditions in Sarajevo. It advises both parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serbs, to comply with those measures.

The Council strongly condemns any provocative actions in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina by whomsoever committed and demands immediate cessation of such actions.

The Council encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR to explore as a matter of priority proposals for the demilitarization of Sarajevo.

The Council affirms its determination to remain seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/58 Iraqi troop movements in direction of border with Kuwait

Date: 8 October 1994 Meeting: 3435

The Security Council notes with grave concern the statement issued on 6 October 1994 by the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq. It underlines the complete unacceptability of the implication therein that Iraq may withdraw cooperation from the United Nations Special Commission. The Security Council emphasizes the necessity of full implementation of all its relevant resolutions, including full cooperation by Iraq, without interference, with the United Nations Special Commission's vital mission.

The Security Council has also received with grave concern reports that substantial numbers of Iraqi troops, including units of the Iraqi Republican Guard, are being redeployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait.

The Security Council therefore requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) redoubles its vigilance and reports immediately any violation of the demilitarized zone established under resolution 687 (1991) or any potentially hostile action.

The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait. It underlines Iraq's full responsibility to accept all the obligations contained in all its relevant resolutions and to comply fully therewith.

S/PRST/1994/59 Situation concerning Rwanda and revised deployment schedule for UNAMIR

Date: 14 October 1994 Meeting: 3436

The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's progress report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (S/1994/1133). The Council stresses the importance it attaches to the role of UNAMIR, whose neutral and independent presence is crucial to creating conditions of security. It welcomes the Secretary-General's revised deployment schedule for UNAMIR which is intended to promote security in all sectors of the country and create conditions conducive to the return of refugees. It also welcomes the assistance being provided by UNAMIR to the Government of Rwanda's efforts to establish a new integrated police force. It encourages UNAMIR to continue that assistance and asks the Secretary-General to provide it with detailed information on this programme.

The Security Council remains extremely concerned at the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons in Rwanda and the countries of the region. It reiterates its view that their return to their homes is essential for the normalization of the situation in Rwanda and for the stabilization of the region. It deplores the continuing acts of intimidation and violence within the refugee camps which are designed to prevent the refugee population there from returning home. It welcomes the commitment of the Governments of Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi to help resolve the problems facing the refugees, and calls upon them to do all in their power to ensure the safety both of the refugees and of the international personnel providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

The Security Council notes the view expressed in the report that the most effective way of ensuring the safety of the refugees and their freedom to return to Rwanda would be the separation of political leaders, former RGF soldiers and militias from the rest of the refugee population, and looks forward to receiving a further report from the Secretary-General on this issue, as soon as possible, based inter alia on the findings of the United Nations team participating in the joint Zairian/United Nations working group. It stresses once again the responsibilities which fall upon the neighbouring countries, including that of ensuring that their territories are not used to destabilize the situation.

The return of refugees is also crucially dependent upon the situation within Rwanda itself, including the existence of a climate of confidence and the establishment of a more secure environment. The Security Council notes the important role human rights monitors and their speedy deployment will have in this context and notes also the importance of cooperation between them and UNAMIR. The Security Council stresses the importance it attaches to UNAMIR having an effective broadcasting service to provide objective information. It hopes that the Government of Rwanda will assist in enabling the proposed United Nations radio station to come into operation as soon as possible.

The Security Council welcomes the efforts being made by the Rwandan Government to facilitate the return of refugees and to begin the difficult process of national reconciliation and reconstruction in the country. It notes with concern reports that some reprisals may have occurred and affirms the importance it attaches to the avoidance of reprisals against returnees and to the safeguarding of their property rights. It welcomes the speed with which the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda responded to allegations that some RPA soldiers might have been responsible for systematic killings. It underlines the importance it attaches to the thorough and expeditious investigation of these allegations.

The Security Council welcomes the assurance given to Council members by President Bizimungu of his Government's commitment to achieving national reconciliation and promoting respect for the fundamental rights of individuals. The Security Council stresses the importance it attaches to the Government of Rwanda implementing this commitment. In this context it endorses the Secretary-General's call to the Government of Rwanda to maintain an open dialogue with all political interest groups in Rwanda in an effort to achieve genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society, within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement. In particular, the Security Council encourages the Rwandan Government to continue its efforts to invite members of the MRND who were not involved in the massacres to participate in the Government and to absorb members of the former RGF into the new army.

The Security Council reaffirms its view that those responsible for serious breaches of international humanitarian law and acts of genocide must be brought to justice. It stresses that persons involved in such acts cannot achieve immunity from prosecution by fleeing the country and notes that the provisions of the Convention relating to the status of refugees do not apply to such persons. In this context, the Council is currently considering the recommendations of the Commission of Experts in respect of the establishment of an international tribunal and will act expeditiously in the matter.

The Security Council commends the assistance given by the international community, the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in response to the crisis in Rwanda. It calls on them to maintain their support during the difficult transition period and to begin to redirect their support from relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction. It endorses the Secretary-General's views as to the importance of immediate and coordinated assistance, in particular to the restoration of civil administration and the reconstruction of the social and economic infrastructure of the country.

The Security Council agrees with the Secretary-General that developments in Rwanda strengthen the case for a broader approach to the question of national reconciliation and other key aspects of the crisis. It encourages him to continue his consultations on how the United Nations can assist in the preparation and convening of an international conference to look into the problems of the subregion.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/60 Situation in Burundi

Date: 21 October 1994 Meeting: 3441

The Security Council has considered the situation in Burundi, on the basis of the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/1152). It recalls its earlier statements on this subject, most recently that made by the President of the Council on 25 August 1994 (S/PRST/1994/47). It warmly welcomes the election and swearing in of the President, the confirmation in office of the Prime Minister, and the formation of the new coalition Government. It believes that this represents an important step forward in the stabilization of the situation in Burundi. It calls upon all parties in Burundi to cooperate in the work of re-establishing democracy and stability.

The Security Council remains concerned that, despite the important political progress that has been made, much remains to be done if the climate of insecurity described by the Secretary-General in his report is to be dispelled and the country set firmly on the path of reconciliation and reconstruction. The Council deplores the fact that extremist elements continue to threaten national reconciliation, including through the operation of a clandestine radio station inciting ethnic hatred and violence. It reaffirms the importance of bringing to justice those responsible for the coup of 21 October 1993 and subsequent inter-ethnic massacres and other violations of international humanitarian law. In this regard, it also encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his suggestion that United Nations assistance be provided to the Government of Burundi in strengthening its judicial system.

The Security Council commends the role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including in helping the new coalition Government to organize a national debate early in 1995 on the problems of relations between the two communities. The Council attaches importance to the success of this initiative. In this regard, it welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to strengthen the office of the Special Representative.

The Security Council believes the international community must continue to give priority to the restoration of stability and the promotion of national reconciliation in Burundi. In this context, it recognizes the work of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the office he has established in Burundi, and notes the important role human rights monitors might play. It welcomes the recent increase in the number of Organization of African Unity (OAU) military observers in Burundi. It encourages the OAU, United Nations agencies and Member States to continue their involvement in Burundi and to intensify political contacts and visits. It notes the importance of increased technical assistance from the international community as the coalition Government tackles the critical tasks of reconciliation and reconstruction.

The Council remains deeply concerned at the plight of refugees and displaced persons in Burundi. It commends the continuing efforts of the High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian bodies to address this problem. It welcomes the Secretary-General's sending of a Special Envoy to study the refugee crisis from a regional perspective and looks forward to any recommendations that the Secretary-General may have as a result of that initiative.

The Council calls on the authorities and all parties in Burundi to ensure the safety and security of all personnel involved in the relief efforts and other international personnel.

In the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 14 October (S/PRST/1994/59) on the situation in Rwanda, the Council encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue consultations as to how the United Nations can assist in the preparation and convening of an international conference to look into the problems of the subregion. The Council believes that the holding of such a conference would be of real value in the context of Burundi.

The Security Council stands ready to consider further any detailed proposals which the Secretary-General may have. The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/61 Elections in Mozambique

Date: 21 October 1994 Meeting: 3444

The Security Council has been following closely the progress made by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) towards the implementation of the general peace agreement for Mozambique. It commends them and the people of Mozambique for what has been achieved.

The Security Council believes that the necessary conditions have now been established for the holding of free and fair elections on 27 and 28 October 1994 under effective national and international monitoring. These elections, by providing the Mozambican people with an opportunity fully to exercise their right to vote, hold out the prospect of securing for them lasting peace, stability and democracy.

The Security Council appeals to all concerned to ensure that the election campaign and the subsequent voting are conducted in a calm and responsible manner; that the elections are held freely and fairly; that those in authority act with complete impartiality in order to avoid any allegation of fraud; and that the election days and their aftermath are characterized by the absence of violence or the threat of violence. It also appeals to all parties to respect the safety and security of the officials of the National Elections Commission and the international election observers and to assist them to carry out their mandate.

The Security Council reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair, and reminds the parties of their obligation, under the general peace agreement, fully to abide by the results.

The Security Council trusts that the parties will be guided, after the elections, by the spirit of reconciliation as well as the principles of democracy and the need to work together in harmony to reconstruct their country, thereby enabling the international community to continue to support Mozambique as it pursues rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Security Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) and calls upon the parties to continue to cooperate with them to ensure the fulfilment of the ONUMOZ mandate, including verification of their complete demobilization and disarmament.

S/PRST/1994/62 Meetings between members of Security Council, troop-contributing countries and Secretariat

Date: 4 November 1994 Meeting: 3448

The Security Council has given further consideration to the question of communication between members and non-members of the Council, in particular troop contributing-countries, which was addressed in the statement of the President of the Council of 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22). The Council remains conscious of the implications that its decisions on peace-keeping operations have for troop-contributing countries. Having regard to the increase in the number and complexity of such operations, it believes that there is a need for further enhancement, in a pragmatic and flexible manner, of the arrangements for consultation and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries.

To this end, the Security Council has decided in future to follow the procedures set out in this statement:

(a) Meetings should be held as a matter of course between members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat to facilitate the exchange of information and views in good time before the Council takes decisions on the extension or termination of, or significant changes in, the mandate of a particular peace-keeping operation;

(b) Such meetings would be chaired jointly by the Presidency of the Council and a representative of the Secretariat nominated by the Secretary-General;

(c) The monthly tentative forecast of work of the Council made available to Member States will in future include an indication of the expected schedule of such meetings for the month;

(d) In the context of their review of the tentative forecast, the members of the Council will examine this schedule and communicate any suggested changes or proposals as to the timing of meetings to the Secretariat;

(e) Ad hoc meetings chaired jointly by the Presidency of the Security Council and a representative of the Secretariat nominated by the Secretary-General may be convened in the event of unforeseen developments in a particular peace-keeping operation which could require action by the Council;

(f) Such meetings will be in addition to those convened and chaired solely by the Secretariat for troop contributors to meet with special representatives of the Secretary-General or force commanders or to discuss operational matters concerning particular peace-keeping operations, to which members of the Security Council will also be invited;

(g) An informal paper, including topics to be covered and drawing attention to relevant background documentation, will be circulated by the Secretariat to the participants well in advance of each of the various meetings referred to above;

(h) The time and venue of each meeting with members of the Council and troop contributors to a peace-keeping operation should, where possible, appear in advance in the Journal of the United Nations;

(i) The President of the Council will, in the course of informal consultations of members of the Council, summarize the views expressed by participants at each meeting with troop contributors.

The Security Council recalls that the arrangements described herein are not exhaustive. Consultations may take a variety of forms, including informal communication between the Council President or its members and troop-contributing countries and, as appropriate, with other countries especially affected, for example countries from the region concerned.

The Security Council will keep arrangements for the exchange of information and views with troop contributors under review and stands ready to consider further measures to enhance arrangements in the light of experience.

The Security Council will also keep under review arrangements to improve the quality and speed of the flow of information available to support Council decision-making, bearing in mind the conclusions contained in its statement of 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22).

S/PRST/1994/63 Welcoming of initialling of peace protocol in Lusaka and concern over intensification of military operations in Angola

Date: 4 November 1994 Meeting: 3450

The Security Council, while welcoming the initialling of the peace protocol in Lusaka on 31 October 1994, is gravely concerned over recent reports of an intensification of military operations in particular those towards Huambo, which put the lives of Angolan citizens at risk and jeopardize the successful completion of the peace process. It reiterates its demand to the parties to cease immediately military hostilities throughout Angola and to establish quickly an effective and firm cease-fire.

The Security Council notes that the leaderships of both parties must have adequate opportunity to meet with their negotiating teams to prepare for the military talks scheduled to begin on 10 November. It urges the Government of Angola to allow flight clearances into Huambo to enable the UNITA negotiating team to consult with their leadership.

The Security Council stresses once again that any obstruction to the peace process would be unacceptable. It urges the Government of Angola to exercise its authority to bring an immediate end to the military activities.

At this particular juncture, the Security Council stresses the need for both parties to spare no effort to bring about a stable and long-lasting peace in Angola. It calls upon them to honour their commitments made at the Lusaka talks, to exercise maximum restraint and responsibility, and to refrain from any action that could jeopardize the signing of the protocol on 15 November 1994.

S/PRST/1994/64 Agreed framework between United States and Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Date: 4 November 1994 Meeting: 3451

The Security Council recalls the statements made by the President of the Council on 8 April 1993 (S/25562), 31 March 1994 (S/PRST/1994/13) and 30 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/28) and its relevant resolution.

The Security Council reaffirms the critical importance of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the Treaty) and the contribution which progress in non-proliferation makes to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Security Council notes with satisfaction the 'Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)' (Agreed Framework) of 21 October 1994 as a positive step in the direction of denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula and maintaining peace and security in the region.

The Security Council notes that the parties to the Agreed Framework decided to (1) cooperate in replacing the DPRK's graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities with light-water reactor power plants, (2) move towards full normalization of political and economic relations, (3) work together for peace and security on a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula, and (4) work together to strengthen the international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

The Security Council takes note of the decision of the DPRK in the Agreed Framework to remain a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It notes also the DPRK's decision to come into full compliance with the IAEA-DPRK Safeguards Agreement (INFCIRC/403) under the Treaty.

The Security Council underlines that the Safeguards Agreement remains binding and in force and looks to the DPRK to act thereon. The Council requests the IAEA to take all steps it may deem necessary, following consultations between the IAEA and DPRK with regard to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the DPRK's initial report on all nuclear material in the DPRK, to verify full DPRK compliance with the IAEA-DPRK Safeguards Agreement.

The Security Council notes with approval the DPRK decision in the Agreed Framework to freeze its graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities, which is a voluntary measure beyond what is required by the Treaty and the IAEA-DPRK Safeguards Agreement.

The Security Council, having received an oral report from the Director General of the IAEA, notes further that IAEA monitoring activities with respect to such a voluntary measure are within the scope of verification activities under the IAEA-DPRK Safeguards Agreement.

The Security Council requests the IAEA to take all steps it may deem necessary as a consequence of the Agreed Framework to monitor the freeze.

The Security Council also requests the IAEA to continue to report to it on implementation of the Safeguards Agreement until the DPRK has come into full compliance with the Agreement and to report to the Council on its activities related to monitoring the freeze of the specified facilities.

The Security Council reaffirms the importance of the Joint Declaration by the DPRK and the Republic of Korea on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and welcomes the decision of the DPRK to take steps consistently to implement that Declaration and to engage in dialogue with the Republic of Korea, as the Agreed Framework will help create an atmosphere that promotes such dialogue.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/65 Extension of temporary cease-fire agreement concerning Tajikistan

Date: 8 November 1994 Meeting: 3452

The Security Council welcomes the agreement by the parties in the course of the third round of inter-Tajik talks, held in Islamabad from 20 to 31 October 1994, on the extension until 6 February 1995 of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks, as well as signing of the Protocol of the Joint Commission for the implementation of the Agreement. These agreements were arrived at through the good offices of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy and with the assistance of the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation and other countries and of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks.

The Council further welcomes the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means and their agreement to hold the next round of talks in early December 1994 in Moscow.

The Council emphasizes the importance of full and timely implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves including those relating to the exchange of prisoners. It especially stresses the need for strict observance of the cease-fire and cessation of all hostile acts.

The Council invites the parties to make all the efforts necessary to achieve further substantial progress during the next round of inter-Tajik talks. It calls upon them to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for this purpose.

The Council reaffirms its support for the efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to facilitate the political dialogue between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition aimed at achieving national reconciliation. It welcomes the establishment by the parties of a Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the 17 September Agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to present expeditiously his views and recommendations regarding the role that the United Nations could play in assisting the practical implementation of the agreements achieved including any implications for the current United Nations Mission to Tajikistan.

The Council calls upon the international community, and in particular, the States of the region to render utmost support to the consolidation of the progress towards national reconciliation achieved in the course of the inter-Tajik talks and to abstain from any actions that could complicate the peace process.

S/PRST/1994/66 Violation of international border between Republic of Croatia and Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: 13 November 1994 Meeting: 3456

The Security Council views with alarm the escalation in recent fighting in the Bihac area, and the flow of refugees and displaced persons resulting from it. It strongly urges all parties and others concerned to refrain from all hostile actions and to exercise the utmost restraint.

The Security Council condemns any violation of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It demands that all parties and others concerned, and in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces fully respect that border and refrain from hostile acts across it.

The Security Council calls upon all parties and others concerned to abstain from any action that could cause a further escalation in the fighting.

The Security Council demands that all parties and others concerned immediately ensure, in cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), unimpeded access for humanitarian supplies.

The Security Council expresses full support for the efforts of UNPROFOR and calls on the parties to respect UNPROFOR's safety and security, unimpeded access to supplies, and its freedom of movement.

The Security Council emphasizes the significance of its resolutions on safe areas and demands that all concerned facilitate implementation of these resolutions and in this connection requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on any further measures to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac, drawing on UNPROFOR's experience in Bihac and the other safe areas.

S/PRST/1994/67 Voter identification and registration in Western Sahara

Date: 15 November 1994 Meeting: 3457

The Security Council notes the report of the Secretary-General dated 5 November 1994 (S/1994/1257). It shares the Secretary-General's view that the launching of the identification and registration of potential voters on 28 August 1994, in the presence of the observers as agreed, marked a significant step towards the fulfilment of the United Nations mandate on Western Sahara.

The Security Council calls on the two parties to maintain their cooperation with the Secretary-General and MINURSO in their efforts to implement as soon as possible the Settlement Plan in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council.

The Security Council is, however, concerned about the slow speed of the identification process, in particular the fact that only a very small proportion of the potential voters have been identified and interviewed to date. While recognizing the difficulties involved, including the handling of a large number of last-minute applications, the Council urges the two parties to exert all possible efforts to facilitate MINURSO's work and urges the earliest possible deployment of the Identification Commission staff already approved by the General Assembly (resolution 48/250 B of 13 July 1994) in order to accelerate this process.

The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to visit the region later this month, and hopes that on this occasion he will be able to report significant progress towards implementing the Settlement Plan and holding the now long-overdue referendum. It looks forward to receiving his report following this visit and following the report of the technical team, charged with reassessing the logistic and other requirements for possible deployment of MINURSO at full strength. In the light of that report, including information on progress achieved in the work of the Identification Commission as well as other aspects relevant to the fulfilment of the Settlement Plan, the Council hopes to be able to take appropriate decisions on the organization and timing of the referendum. In doing so it strongly believes that there must be no further undue delay in the holding of a free, fair and impartial referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the Settlement Plan.

S/PRST/1994/68 Recognition by Iraq of Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and of international boundary

Date: 16 November 1994 Meeting: 3459

The Security Council has received the letter addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Foreign Minister of Iraq dated 12 November 1994* enclosing copies of Revolution Command Council decision No. 200 of 10 November 1994, signed by its President, Mr. Saddam Hussein, and the declaration of the Iraqi National Assembly, also of 10 November 1994, which confirm Iraq's irrevocable and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the State of Kuwait, and of the international boundary between the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, and confirm Iraq's respect for the inviolability of that boundary, in accordance with Security Council resolution 833 (1993).

The Security Council welcomes this development and the President of the Security Council has written to the Permanent Representative of Iraq accordingly, in a letter dated 16 November 1994 (S/1994/1297). The Council notes that Iraq has taken this action in compliance with Security Council resolution 833 (1993) and has unequivocally committed itself by full and formal constitutional procedures to respect Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and borders, as required by Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 833 (1993) and 949 (1994).

The Security Council considers this decision by Iraq to be a significant step in the direction towards implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. In the above-mentioned letter, the President of the Security Council informed the Government of Iraq that the members of the Security Council will follow closely Iraq's implementation of its decision; they will also continue to keep under review Iraq's actions to complete its compliance with all the relevant Security Council resolutions.

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* A similar communication, which was addressed to the Secretary-General with a request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council, has been circulated under the symbol S/1994/1288.

/PRST/1994/69 Condemnation of bombing of safe area of Bihac

Date: 18 November 1994 Meeting: 3460

The Security Council condemns in the strongest possible terms the attack on the safe area of Bihac by aircraft belonging to the so-called Krajina Serb forces, which involved the dropping of napalm and cluster bombs in southwest Bihac, in clear violation of Bihac's status as a safe area. This violation is all the more grave because of the threat it poses to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) troops deployed in the safe area of Bihac.

The Security Council also condemns the shelling by the so-called Krajina Serb forces from the United Nations Protected Areas as a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and relevant Security Council resolutions. It demands that all parties and others concerned, in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, cease immediately all hostile actions across the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council further demands an immediate end to all military activity which endangers the lives of the UNPROFOR personnel deployed in the Bihac area, and that all parties and others concerned, in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, restore the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR personnel in and around the Bihac area, including their unimpeded access to supplies.

The Security Council calls on all parties and others concerned to refrain from any hostile action that could cause further escalation in the fighting and also calls on them to achieve urgently a cease-fire in the Bihac area.

S/PRST/1994/70 Signing of Angola Peace Protocol

Date: 21 November 1994 Meeting: 3463

The Security Council welcomes the signing of the Protocol of Lusaka by representatives of the Government of Angola and UNITA in Lusaka on 20 November 1994. This Protocol together with the Bicesse Accords should lay the foundation for lasting peace in Angola. Having signed the Protocol, Angola's parties must continue to demonstrate their commitment to peace through the full and timely implementation of this detailed peace agreement. Most importantly, the cease-fire required by the Protocol must be respected.

The Security Council acknowledges the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, which have been so vital in reaching this agreement. The Security Council also commends the role of the observer countries to the Angolan peace process and the constructive interventions by leaders throughout Africa. Finally, the Security Council thanks President Frederick Chiluba and the Government of Zambia, which graciously hosted these negotiations.

The Security Council notes with concern the reports that the fighting in Angola is continuing. The Council reminds the parties of the responsibility they bear to respect fully the cease-fire agreement which is to go into effect on 22 November 1994. The Security Council looks forward to a report from the Secretary-General that the cease-fire has become effective, thereby allowing the deployment of UNAVEM II military and police observers to reinforce United Nations monitoring capabilities in Angola.

The Security Council remains seized of this matter.

S/PRST/1994/71 Deterioration of situation in safe area of Bihac

Date: 26 November 1994 Meeting: 3466

The Security Council reiterates its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the Bihac region, and especially in the safe area of Bihac. It condemns in the strongest possible terms all the violations of the safe area of Bihac by whomsoever committed, and in particular, the flagrant and blatant entry into the safe area by the Bosnian Serb forces. It also notes with concern the hostilities around Velika Kladusa. It demands that all parties and others concerned agree to and implement an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the Bihac region, and in particular in and around the safe area of Bihac. It calls on all parties to intensify negotiations for a cease-fire and a cessation of hostilities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in pursuit of the territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed by the Contact Group as part of an overall peace settlement.

The Security Council expresses its full support for the continued efforts by United Nations personnel to achieve a cease-fire in the Bihac area, as well as for UNPROFOR's efforts to implement its mandate to deter attacks against the safe areas. The Council insists on the withdrawal of all Bosnian Serb military forces from the Bihac safe area and on the need to ensure full respect by all parties of the safe areas, particularly for the benefit of the civilian population. The Council calls on all parties and others concerned fully to cooperate with these efforts. The Council underlines the terms of resolution 836 (1993), which enable UNPROFOR to carry out its mandate in relation to safe areas.

The Security Council commends UNPROFOR, including those of its personnel serving in the Bihac region, and in particular the Bangladeshi troops, for the important contributions they are making under the most difficult conditions. It calls on the parties and all others concerned to ensure freedom of movement for UNPROFOR and UNHCR personnel and access to necessary supplies for UNPROFOR and the civilian population throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia.

The Security Council condemns violations of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the so-called Krajina Serb forces and others concerned in the Bihac region. It demands that all hostile acts across that international border cease immediately and also demands that all so-called Krajina Serb forces withdraw immediately from the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council reiterates its full support for the proposed territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which has been put by the Contact Group to the parties as part of an overall peace settlement. The Council reiterates its condemnation of the Bosnian Serb party's refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement and demands that that party accept it unconditionally and in full.

The Security Council will monitor compliance with the terms of this statement and react appropriately.

S/PRST/1994/72 Statement following extension of mandate of UN Disengagement Observer Force

Date: 29 November 1994 Meeting: 3467

In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1994/1311) states, in paragraph 17: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.

S/PRST/1994/73 Statement following recommendation to General Assembly for admission of Republic of Palau to UN Membership

Date: 29 November 1994 Meeting: 3469

In my capacity as President of the Security Council and on behalf of the members of the Council, I would like to underscore the historic importance of the resolution which we have just adopted recommending the admission of the Republic of Palau to membership in the United Nations.

This resolution marks the culmination of an effort sustained over decades to bring self-determination to the Trust Territories in different corners of the world. That successful effort has enabled the peoples of the Trust Territories to take charge of their destiny and assume the place to which they are entitled in the community of nations.

This resolution also serves to remind us of the importance to the United Nations of the principle of universality, under which all States - large and small - contribute to our common goal of a peaceful and prosperous international community.

As a member of the United Nations, the Republic of Palau will help put that principle into practice and make its own important contribution to achieving the goals of our Organization.

On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I congratulate the Republic of Palau on the decision which the Council had adopted recommending to the General Assembly its admission to membership in the United Nations.

S/PRST/1994/74 UN efforts to stabilize situation in and around safe area of Bihac

Date: 29 November 1994 Meeting: 3471

The Security Council reiterates its concern over the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in the Bihac region and in particular in and around the safe area of Bihac. It remains concerned over the blatant violation of the Bihac safe area. The Security Council remains determined fully to support efforts to negotiate a peaceful resolution of that conflict consistent with its previous resolutions and the proposals of the Contact Group.

The Security Council expresses its full support for the efforts of United Nations officials to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac. It takes note with satisfaction of the proposal put to the parties by United Nations officials for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the Bihac region to be followed by a cease-fire throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the interposition of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the Bihac safe area, a complete demilitarization of the safe area involving the withdrawal from it by all military forces, and opening corridors for humanitarian relief. The Council welcomes the acceptance by the Bosnian Government of this proposal and calls on the Bosnian-Serb party also to accept it.

The Security Council welcomes the impending visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's efforts to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac and throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ensure the security of UNPROFOR as it implements its mandate.

S/PRST/1994/75 Security in Rwandese refugee camps

Date: 30 November 1994 Meeting: 3472

The Security Council has considered carefully the report of the Secretary-General dated 18 November 1994 on the security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1994/1308), particularly those located in Zaire. It is gravely concerned at the situation described in the Secretary-General's report.

The Security Council condemns the actions being taken by the former Rwandan leaders, and by former government forces and militias to prevent, in some cases by force, the repatriation of the refugees in the camps. It also condemns the ongoing interference by these groups and individuals in the provision of humanitarian relief, and is deeply concerned that this interference has already led to the withdrawal of some non-governmental agencies responsible for the distribution of relief supplies within the camps.

The Security Council is alarmed at the indications that these same groups and individuals may be preparing for an armed invasion of Rwanda. It deplores the fact that food distributed by relief agencies for those in the camps is apparently being misappropriated for this purpose. The Council condemns all such actions. It warns these persons, many of whom may have been implicated in the genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law which were unleashed on Rwanda in April 1994, that their actions will only reinforce the determination of the international community to ensure that such persons are brought to justice. The Council also stresses once again the responsibilities of neighbouring countries for ensuring that their territories are not used to destabilize the situation inside Rwanda.

The Security Council notes the statement in the Secretary-General's report of 18 November 1994 that the first step towards promoting the repatriation of refugees must be a determined effort by the international community to reduce intimidation of prospective returnees and to improve security in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire. The Security Council attaches equal importance to the Secretary-General's observation that any operation to achieve this would be futile without parallel efforts to promote national reconciliation and reconstruction in Rwanda. The Council stresses the imperative of reinvigorating the political process to provide a framework for any action taken to address security in the camps and the repatriation of Rwandese refugees to Rwanda. The framework should include a mechanism for sustaining a dialogue between the Government of Rwanda, refugee representatives and the United Nations.

The Security Council considers that the options described in the Secretary-General's report raise complex issues which require further elucidation. The Council requests the Secretary-General to consult potential troop contributors to assess their willingness to participate in a possible peace-keeping operation modelled along the lines described in paragraphs 18 to 25 of the Secretary-General's report, namely to create secure areas within large camp sites, providing safe conditions for the refugees in those areas. The Council requests the Secretary-General to provide a detailed description of the objectives, rules of engagement and costs of such an operation as soon as possible. The Council further requests the Secretary-General to continue to explore as appropriate all possible means of addressing the problems in the camps. The Council will be giving further urgent consideration of this question in the light of the additional information it receives from the Secretary-General.

The Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to assess the taking, on an interim basis, of initial measures aimed at providing immediate assistance to the Zairian security forces in protecting humanitarian operations in the camps, including the possibility of deploying security experts, from member Governments or through contract arrangements, to train and monitor the local security forces. The Council also requests the Secretary-General to consider what steps need to be taken to address the question of security in the refugee camps in Tanzania and Burundi. However, the Council is concerned that the use of local security forces without international involvement may not prove to be an effective approach to the security problems in the camps.

The Security Council recognizes that, in the wake of the events that have overtaken Rwanda, the Government needs immediate and major financial assistance, particularly in the establishment of security conditions inside the country, the maintenance of law and order, the administration of justice, economic and social rehabilitation and national reconciliation for all Rwandese.

The Security Council notes the deployment of 60 human rights officers in the country and the steps taken by UNAMIR to promote the re-establishment of civil administration throughout the country and looks forward to full deployment. The Council also welcomes the fact that procedures are being instituted, with the cooperation of the Government of Rwanda, to make operational the International Tribunal for Rwanda established in resolution 955 (1994).

The Security Council reminds States that, in accordance with resolution 925 (1994), the Secretary-General has established a trust fund which could serve as a useful conduit for contributions to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda. It calls upon the international community to provide the resources needed for the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, the forthcoming UNDP-sponsored round-table meeting and the consolidated inter-agency appeal.

The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to work with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to address the wider problems of the subregion.

The Security Council notes that preparations are under way for the convening in Bujumbura in the near future of a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, sponsored by the OAU and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 49/7. It also notes the Secretary-General's view that the United Nations and OAU should jointly convene at a later stage a broader conference to address a range of political and other issues, including national reconciliation, in order to identify long-term solutions to ensure peace, security and development in the subregion. Given the urgent need to take forward the political process as part of an overall strategy, including action on security in the camps and conditions inside Rwanda, the Council requests the Secretary-General to consider how preparations for this conference can be accelerated.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/76 Review of sanctions against Libya

Date: 30 November 1994 After consultations

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 30 November 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

S/PRST/1994/77 UN efforts in Afghanistan and acceptance by warring parties of step-by-step process of national reconciliation

Date: 30 November 1994 Meeting: 3474

The Security Council notes with appreciation the progress made by the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, led by Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, and the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1994 (A/49/688).

The Security Council fully supports the Special Mission's broad-based consultations with Afghan representatives and its proposals to bring about an end to the factional fighting, institute a process of political reconciliation and begin the tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan.

The Security Council welcomes the acceptance by the warring parties and other Afghan representatives of a step-by-step process of national reconciliation through the establishment of a fully representative and broad-based Authoritative Council, which would: (i) negotiate and oversee a cease-fire, (ii) establish a national security force to collect and safeguard heavy weapons and provide for security throughout the country, and (iii) form a transitional government to lay the groundwork for a democratically chosen government, possibly utilizing traditional decision-making structures such as a 'Grand Assembly'.

The Security Council notes with grave concern, however, the continuation of hostilities among the warring parties in Afghanistan, involving the continued suffering, death and destitution of innocent citizens of the country, and calls for an immediate halt to these pointless and destructive attacks.

The Security Council calls upon all States to take the necessary steps to promote peace in Afghanistan; to prevent the continued flow of weapons, ammunition and military supplies to the warring parties in Afghanistan; and to put an end to this destructive conflict.

Recognizing that the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of war-torn Afghanistan will be dependent in large part upon the progress made towards the establishment of a reliable cease-fire and the development of a viable political process, the Security Council urges all States to support the peacemaking proposals of the Special Mission and to recognize its primary role in the peacemaking process.

The Security Council calls on all States to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity, strictly refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and respect the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny, and reaffirms its readiness to assist the Afghan people in their desire to achieve peace and tranquillity in their country.

S/PRST/1994/78 Reaffirmation of Council's commitment to sovereignty and territorial integrity of Republic of Georgia

Date: 2 December 1994 Meeting: 3476

The Security Council has received with deep concern a report from the Secretariat concerning a statement of 26 November 1994 attributed to the Supreme Soviet of Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia. It believes that any unilateral act purporting to establish a sovereign Abkhaz entity would violate the commitments assumed by the Abkhaz side to seek a comprehensive political settlement of the Georgian-Abkaz conflict. The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia.

The Security Council calls upon all parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to reach substantive progress in the negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the CSCE aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, based on the principles set out in all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

The Security Council reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons signed in Moscow on 4 April 1994. In this regard it expresses great concern at the continued obstruction of the return of refugees and displaced persons and calls upon the Abkhaz party to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with UNHCR, to ensure a speedy and organized voluntary return of the refugees and displaced persons.

S/PRST/1994/79 Attack on Bangladeshi UN peace-keepers in region of Bihac in Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: 13 December 1994 Meeting: 3478

The Security Council strongly condemns the deliberate attack on Bangladeshi United Nations peace-keepers on 12 December 1994 in Velika Kladusa, in the region of Bihac in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The attacked personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) were travelling in an armoured personnel carrier, unmistakably carrying clear United Nations markings. It was hit by a wire-guided anti-tank missile resulting in one death and injuries to four other Bangladeshi personnel.

The Security Council expresses profound regret at the casualties suffered by the United Nations peace-keepers as a result of this unprovoked and dastardly attack. It wishes to convey its deep condolences to the Government of Bangladesh as well as to the families of the affected soldiers.

The Security Council endorses the protest that UNPROFOR has made to the Abdic forces and to the local Serb authorities in Knin, and its warning to the authorities in Pale.

The Security Council is outraged at this incident of direct attack on UNPROFOR personnel and demands that such attacks do not recur. It warns the perpetrators of the attack that their heinous act of violence carries corresponding individual responsibility.

S/PRST/1994/80 Installation of President of Republic of Mozambique and inauguration of new Assembly

Date: 14 December 1994 Meeting: 3479

The Security Council welcomes the installation of the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the inauguration of the new Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique following the first Mozambican multi-party elections, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement, that were held on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994, which were declared as having been free and fair and were endorsed by the Council in its resolution 960 (1994) of 21 November 1994.

The Security Council congratulates the people and the parties of Mozambique for their peaceful fulfilment of the goals set out in the General Peace Agreement. It encourages them to continue their efforts in good faith to ensure post-election harmony on the basis, inter alia, of the observance of democratic principles. It believes that, with the new governmental structure in place, the foundations have been laid to secure lasting peace, stability, national reconciliation and democracy.

The Security Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) and its staff for their fulfilment of the mandate of ONUMOZ and for their efforts in assisting the successful achievement of the objectives of the General Peace Agreement.

The Security Council notes that, ONUMOZ having completed its mission, its mandate has come to an end and ONUMOZ will be finally withdrawn from Mozambique by 31 January 1995 in accordance with resolution 957 (1994) of 15 November 1994. In this connection, it looks forward to the Secretary-General's report on the final disposition of the assets of ONUMOZ within the framework of the withdrawal of ONUMOZ, as requested in its statement of 7 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/51). In that context, it also expresses the hope that effective arrangements for the disposition and, as appropriate, the destruction of weapons and the establishment, with the assistance of the United Nations, of a national demining capability will be in place prior to the final withdrawal of ONUMOZ, and that consideration will be given to leaving demining and other equipment in Mozambique after the withdrawal, subject to the appropriate arrangements.

The Security Council emphasizes that the post-election period will be an important and delicate time, during which there is a continuing need for the international community to assist the Government and people of Mozambique in the reconstruction and redevelopment of their country. It notes the intention of the Secretary-General to report to the competent United Nations bodies on future United Nations activities in Mozambique. It urges all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to these efforts.

S/PRST/1994/81 Increased recourse to open meetings of Security Council in order to improve flow of information and exchange of ideas between Security Council and other UN Member States

Date: 16 December 1994 Meeting: 3483

The Security Council has heard the views of members of the Council and many other United Nations Member States on the item under discussion. These have revealed widespread support for greater recourse to open meetings of the Council and a clear will on the part of the members of the Council to respond to this. It is therefore the intention of the Council, as part of its efforts to improve the flow of information and the exchange of ideas between members of the Council and other United Nations Member States, that there should be an increased recourse to open meetings, in particular at an early stage in its consideration of a subject. The Council will decide on a case-by-case basis when to schedule public meetings of this sort. The Security Council's working group on documentation and procedure will examine further this question in the light of the views expressed and submit a report without delay.

The Security Council will consider further this question.

S/PRST/1994/82 Concern over escalation of violence in Burundi

Date: 22 December 1994 Meeting: 3485

The Security Council continues to follow closely developments in Burundi. It is concerned about the escalation of violence in Burundi, both in Bujumbura and in the countryside, which threatens to further destabilize an already fragile situation and could endanger the stability of the subregion. It calls on all those concerned to refrain from violence. It supports fully the efforts of the Burundi authorities in seeking to ensure that those committing or inciting the commitment of acts of violence are held accountable for their actions and that the militias that are still operating both in Bujumbura and in the countryside are disarmed.

The Security Council encourages the Government, the National Assembly, the political parties and all others concerned in Burundi, and in particular the army, to respect and give support to the Convention of Government of 10 September 1994 and thus avoid jeopardizing the delicate balance and relative stability in place since its implementation.

The Security Council welcomes the continuing efforts being made to bring about further political progress in Burundi and underlines the importance of continuing to resolve all outstanding issues through dialogue on the basis of the agreements reached thus far by the political parties. It urges all sides to reject confrontational tactics, violence or extremism, and to work towards compromise and conciliation in a spirit of national unity which transcends ethnic origins.

The Security Council commends the Secretary-General for his efforts and expresses appreciation for the work done by his Special Representative, and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the High Commissioner for Refugees and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, for their efforts within their respective competencies, to contribute to the resolution of the problems of Burundi.

The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed of developments in Burundi.

The Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

* * *

Peace-keeping Operations Subject to Security Council Action in 1994

ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission II
UNASOG	United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (Syrian Golan)
UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia
UNOMUR	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda
UNOSOM II	United Nations Operation in Somalia II
UNPROFOR	United Nation Protection Force (former Yugoslavia)

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